MORNING EDITION

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ARMY PLANES BOMB ENEMY AIR BASES IN EAST INDIA, DESTROY 39 AIRCRAFT IN CHITTAGONG, TINSUKIA; SHOOT DOWN 4 OTHERS; JAPANESE LOSE ONE PLANE

ROAR OF BATTLE ON EGYPT FRONT HEARD IN CAIRO

Citizens Prepare to Flee as Fighting Comes Dangerously Near

BRITISH THROWN BACK

Smashing Axis Counter-Attacks Repel Allied Offensive With Heavy Losses

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BERLIN, October 25.—The sound of distant guns can be heard in Cairo and the populace is already hastening preparations to seek refuge elsewhere, according to reports reaching here from the Egyptian capital. The British have not yet issued any details regarding the so-called new offensive carried out by the British 8th Army in North Africa and have merely announced that "British forces have driven into Axis positions" and that "the battle is still continuing," and admit only that 12 planes have been lost.

The Egyptian government and the British military have given orders to maintain peace but the populace in Cairo, hearing the distant roar of guns, is said to be getting ready to move at any notice. London quarters are evidently greatly excited upon the opening of action which they had so loudly clamored for. However, because there have been no concrete announcements regarding the situation at the front a feeling of anxiety is growing in some sections.

Military circles in London are attempting to hold down the popular feeling of optimism regarding the present battle pointing out that since El Alamein had fallen into their hands the Axis forces have completed powerful positions, with a large area sown with land mines and artillery positions constructed of concrete. They further point out that El Alamein is situated so that large movements are impossible and that there is a great possibility that the battle may develop into entrenched warfare.

The present strength under Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel is a matter of utmost concern to the British. Certain quarters in London estimate the Axis strength to be more than 12 divisions, taking into regard additional strength sent over since spring. The strength of the British 8th Army is also unknown but it is known that American planes are taking part in the battle, and with remnant troops from unoccupied Europe being pressed into service the total land strength is estimated to be over 20 divisions.

Grows in Intensity

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, October 25.—The British counter-offensive on the Egyptian front which began on Friday has increased in intensity and with the Axis forces also surging forward in a counter counter-offensive, a battle of great ferocity is now raging. Though the British forces are throwing in increasingly desperate pressure their movement so far has ended in failure.

Composed of Indians, Australians, and South Africans and covered by aircraft and tank units, the British forces assaulted Axis positions in El Alamein, battering with all their power at both the flanks. A part of the British forces succeeded in piercing through to the Axis lines but the Axis forces destroyed 150 British tanks by land mines and completely repulsed British troops who had succeeded in reaching the Axis lines, causing the first British counter-offensive to end in failure.

The Anglo-American air force attempted to bomb Axis air bases in the rear but were driven off after 16 planes were shot down. German pursuit planes accounted for nine,

(Continued on Page 2)

Manchoukuo Center to Be Established In Marunouchi in New Embassy Quarters

The Showa Building in Marunouchi, facing the moat before the Imperial Palace, is shortly to become the seat of all activities related to Manchoukuo, with the Manchoukuoan Embassy and all the key companies carrying on enterprises in that country being housed in it.

The Manchoukuoan Embassy occupies a special position as the key organ to maintain liaison with Japan. For the past few years the Embassy has been looking for a spacious accommodation, particularly as the present premises have become so narrow as to necessitate the scattering of the military attache's office, the economic affairs office and the education office in different places, while the Ambassador has had to take up temporary abode in Shinagawa Ward since the Ambassador's official residence was burned down.

A contract has now been made under which Manchoukuo will take over all the shares in the building, which will shortly be re-named the Kwangte House.

The moving-in, however, cannot be effected at an early date, as it will take the present occupants of the building some time to find their respective new accommodations.

The present plan is to use the sixth floor as the Embassy office, while the fifth floor and down will house the special companies carrying on enterprises in Manchoukuo. The present premises of the Embassy will be re-built into the Ambassador's official residence.

The Showa Building is an imposing structure covering an area of 700 tsubo and a total building area of 3,000 odd tsubo.

ANTI-BRITISH RIOTS SPREADING RAPIDLY

Violent Agitations Expected To Break Out in Egypt—Situation Is Tense

Rapidly mounting tension in the situation in the Near East, particularly in Egypt, was reported in a special dispatch to the Yomiuri yesterday. According to this report, the anti-British movement in Egypt is making considerable headway and may be expected to come to a head before long. The dispatch follows:

In the background of the increasing hostility toward the British in Egypt are the anti-British riotings which are the order of the day in India, Iraq, Iran, Syria, and other countries of West Asia where Mohammedanism is the principal religion. The position of Egypt imparts a special meaning to the anti-British agitation in that country.

Militarily Egypt is as the gate to West Asia. Its position in regard to the fighting in North Africa is of paramount importance. It will not be surprising if the anti-British agitation in Egypt will be the most violent of all in West Asiatic countries.

Princes Are Active

A report from Teheran reaching Bangkok on October '25 indicated that there are several Egyptian princes who are working to have Britain get out of the country. The chief grievance of these princes against Britain is the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936, which gave Britain the right to station troops in Egypt. A very serious view is taken by the British authorities in Egypt of the act of these princes who in league with Egyptian financiers, capitalists and students are making themselves felt throughout the country. They have under arrest two princes for being active agitators against Britain.

The arrest of these princes has infuriated the populace of Egypt.

Fighting Troops

One report said that people have risen up in arms against Britain in a wide area with the delta of the Nile River as the center, and that they are fighting with British troops who are entrenched in the area. The report indicated that the British have no choice but to send a portion of the army meeting Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces to put down the disturbance.

INSPECTS ROPE FACTORY

Hongkong Governor-General Sees Industrial Plants

Domei

HONGKONG, October 26.—Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong, this morning inspected principal industrial plants in the city including the Hongkong Manila Rope Factory.

In the course of the inspection, General Isogai encouraged industrial workers at the respective factories he visited.

WASHINGTON LYING, ACCUSES N.Y. TIMES

Journal Attacks U.S. Officials For Distorting War News—Stresses Japan's Might

Emphasis on America's vulnerability in marked contrast to Japan's invincibility and frank admission that the American people accept only the Japanese war announcements as true, are features of recent issues of The New Work Times, according to a dispatch published in Nichi-Nichi. The report follows:

Hanson Baldwin, noted American military commentator, back from a recent inspection tour on the southwestern Pacific front, published his impressions in the October 2 issue of The New York Times. Laying particular stress on America's vulnerability, Baldwin says:

"After 11 months' hard struggle in the southwestern Pacific, the Allies are finding themselves powerless to dislodge the Japanese from their footholds.

"The Pacific war is being fought under conditions extremely harsh to us. We must not think for one moment that we can easily defeat the Japanese.

"The Allies must continue to fight to destroy Japan's footholds, but America, which has to grapple with Germany also, has been placed in a dilemma.

"The war for the mastery of the Pacific is a most titanic struggle, which America must fight through with the greatest of difficulties and with seriously restricted means.

U. S. Must Face Facts

"We have already suffered tremendously from our own weakness. We must realize this mistake. We must face the stern fact that the Japanese are imbued with full conviction of absolute victory."

This appraisal by Baldwin, based on his personal observation of the war front, has created a deep impression on the American public.

The American Government, no longer able to hide the facts, have now come to preach the gravity of the situation in order to arouse war-consciousness on the part of the nation.

For a long time now, a broadside of nation-wide criticism, led by The New York Times, has been levelled against the American Government for delaying announcements of war losses and thus keeping the nation in the dark. This criticism has now been openly voiced by The New York Times, which in its issue of October 14 said:

"The aircraft-carrier Yorktown was sunk on June 4, but the Government on July 14 announced it as having been damaged. Its loss was announced as late as September 16. The sinkings of the Lexington, the Houston and the Langley were announced two or three months after the losses were suffered. We are at a loss to understand the Govern

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SOVIET TROOPS ABANDON ARMS IN STALINGRAD

Large Group Surrenders as Germans Start Mopping Up Near October Arsenal

COUNTER-ATTACKS FAIL

Luftwaffe Bombing at Remaining Red Positions in Beleaguered City

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BERLIN, October 25.—The German forces, which are in complete occupation of the Red October Arsenal, are engaged in mopping up the remnants of the defeated Soviet army in the neighborhood of the arsenal.

In this mopping-up campaign a large group of Red troops have surrendered to the Germans. This is the first time in the current battle for Stalingrad that Soviet troops en masse have come to the Germans to surrender with a white flag flying at the head of the column.

These Soviet troops had been making strong resistance against the Germans from the big furnace of the arsenal in which they had established headquarters. They hoisted the white flag when they found themselves under a ferocious fire from the Germans who had surrounded them.

According to a story told by them, these Soviet troops seem to have given themselves up after shooting to death the members of the political committee whose function was to see that the defenders of the arsenal would fight to the last.

The revelation was made by them that the defenders of Stalingrad are under orders from Premier Stalin to shoot all German prisoners after they are questioned as a matter of form.

The Germans are now engaged in a fight for the gasoline depot in the neighborhood of the October Arsenal. This depot is said to be fairly strongly defended.

The Red troops stationed in the area between the Don and Volga rivers have repeatedly attacked the Germans who are in practical occupation of Stalingrad, but have been each time repulsed with heavy losses.

As a matter of fact, five Soviet battalions on October 24 came out to attack the German positions, only to withdraw, after abandoning a large number of tanks.

After Other Points

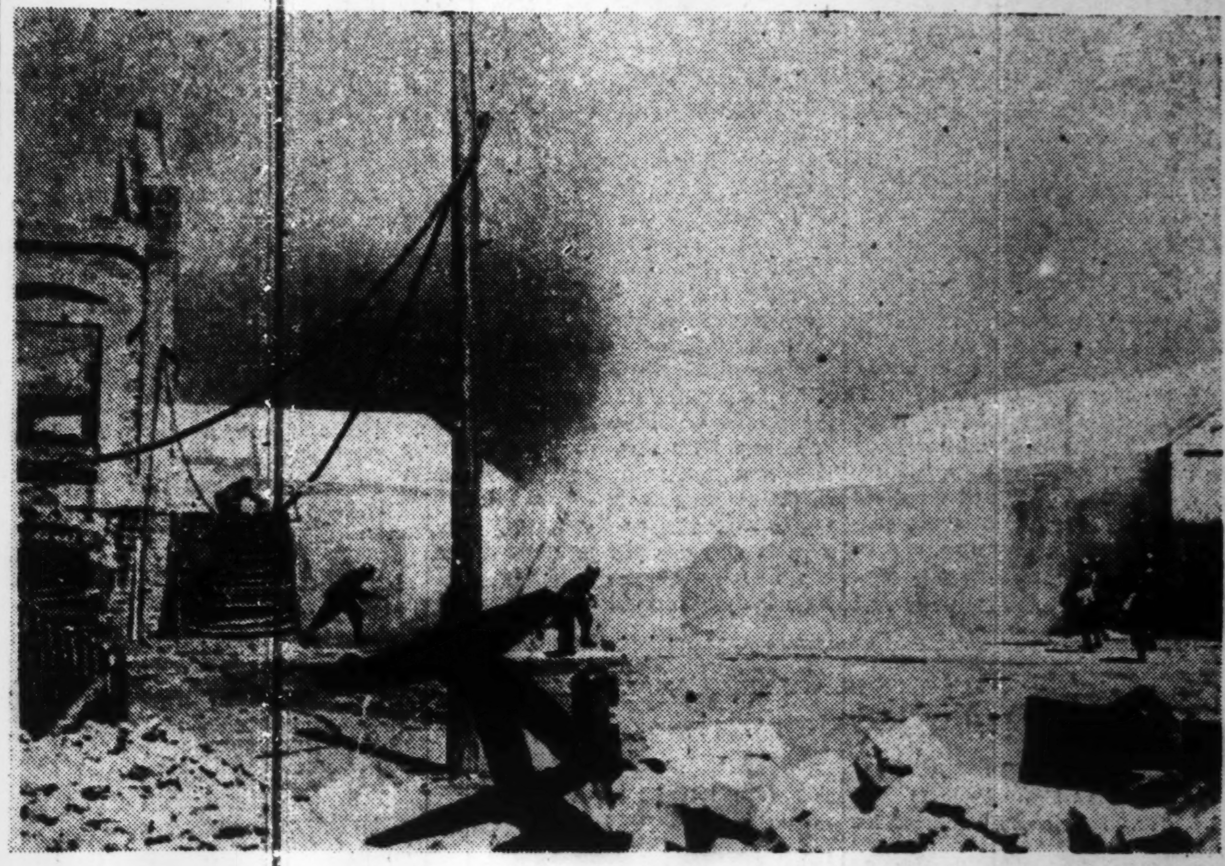
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BERLIN, October 25.—The German forces which have reduced the Red October Arsenal are engaged in violent fighting for the occupation of the railway junction, the oil refinery, and other points in the neighborhood of the arsenal.

The Germans are working under extremely unfavorable climatic conditions. However, their operations which are for the annihilation of the

(Continued on Page 2)

Germans Advance in Doomed City



With the reduction of the October Arsenal by a terrific bombardment by the Germans, the complete fall of the doomed city of Stalingrad is only a matter of time. Above picture shows advance units of the German army in the streets of the ravaged city after penetrating strong Soviet lines of defense.

Relinquishing of Extrality By U.S., Britain Treacherous

Abandoning of Rights Already Lost Seen as Fraudulent Move to Forestall Peace in China

By CHOU LUNG-HSIANG
Chinese Political Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs

Recently the United States announced the abolition of extra-territorial rights in Chungking controlled areas, and Britain followed with a similar announcement. This action on their part appears on the surface to be an act of friendship, but is in reality a treacherous scheme intended to sow dissension in the East Asiatic Axis and thereby obstruct the success of the War for the emancipation of the East Asiatic peoples. It aims at deceiving the Chungking regime and urging the latter to persist in the folly of armed resistance, so that the Chinese people may be sacrificed to Anglo-American interests to the last, and the early realization of nation-wide peace in China checked.

The act is not only disguised case of fraud, but also fully manifests their traditional policy of victimizing people with the use of sweet words. A clear appreciation of the baseness of the Anglo-American intentions will easily be obtained by a study of the history of extra-territoriality in China, the past measures adopted by the Anglo-American Powers to undermine China's efforts for its abolition and the current situation obtaining in East Asia. We shall thereby not only realize the hypocrisy of the present Anglo-American gesture, but also see through the true motives of these imperialists who are still making a desperate effort to maintain their imperialistic colonialism.

Extra-territorial rights constitute in reality a principle recognized in international law, for application everywhere on the basis of equality and reciprocity. Their actual application is, however, very strict, and is limited to diplomatic officials, heads of states, and foreign troops and gunboats. As such, these rights when legally exercised need not be abolished.

What the Anglo-Americans now propose to abolish is therefore what is known as consular jurisdiction within the range of extra-territorial rights. By consular jurisdiction is meant the right of foreign nationals in China to be exempt from the laws of this country, but to be subject to the jurisdiction of their own consular officials. With the acquisition of consular jurisdiction by foreign nationals, the Chinese Government has been deprived of its power to control foreign residents in this country. This constitutes an unreasonable and unilateral privilege provided for in the unequal treaties, and is one of the ugliest precedents in international relationships which cannot be tolerated by any independent nation.

Tracing the evolution of consular jurisdiction in China, the first country that obtained such a privilege was Britain. After the Opium War of 1842, British concluded with China the historical Treaty of Nanking, to be followed by an agreement for the opening of the Five Treaty Ports. On the basis of the provisions of this unequal treaty, British residents in China began to enjoy consular jurisdiction, which was an illegal privilege.

A year later, the Sino-French and Sino-American treaties were successively concluded and similar provisions were made therein. The Sino-Norwegian Treaty of Commerce of 1847 also based its consular jurisdiction provisions on the Sino-British agreements. When in 1857, the Treaty of Tientsin was concluded following China's defeat at the hands of the Anglo-French Allies, provisions for the exercise of consular jurisdiction were made in the

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Mussolini Himself Piloted Plane on Trip Of Inspection Covering 13,300 Kilometers

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ROME, October 25.—The 20th anniversary of the "Black Shirt" revolution, which will fall on October 28, will be ushered in amidst the terrific aerial battle expected to be developed between the Italian and the British air forces with the former raiding the British bases Malta and Gibraltar and the latter the Italian mainland.

Before the arrival of this memorable day, it has been announced that for 20 days beginning from the end of June Premier Mussolini covered a distance of 13,300 kilometers in his flight over the Egyptian fronts for the purpose of enlivening the morale of the Italian servicemen and of inspecting the conditions within the country of Italy.

Premier Mussolini was born in July, 1883. According to the Japanese calendar he will be 61 years old next year, but he is in vigorous health. He himself handled the stick of the plane on which he travelled without showing the least sign of fatigue.

ANTI-BRITISH MOVES AGAIN STIR INDIANS

Heavy Casualties Reported in Bombay as Police Fire On Nationalists

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, October 25.—A Reuters dispatch from New Delhi says that there is a recrudescence of the anti-British agitation in India.

In Bombay, at the end of last week about 2,000 Indians agitating against Britain managed to stage a demonstration to boost their cause in spite of sharp warnings from the British authorities. They clashed with the police officers who had been called out to deal with them. The officers fired upon the crowd.

Many other Indians, whose anger was aroused by the act of the police officers, which had caused much bloodshed, joined the demonstrators in attacking two large British buildings and one police station.

Casualties among the police officers are said to have been numerous.

Ahmedabad recently was the scene of a severe fighting between British police officers and a crowd of anti-British demonstrators. According to an authentic account of the affair, the demonstrators, in six groups, paraded the streets, singing the song of independence for India as they went. At a street corner they were met by a strong force of police officers, who started to fire.

Seventeen arrests are said to have been made by the British police in the tussle.

INDUSTRIAL PRESS MERGED

Four Journals Amalgamated Into One Paper

Following on the heels of the recent amalgamation of various newspapers in the country, four of the leading metropolitan economic and industrial journals, the Nippon Sangyo Keizai, the Chugai Shogyo Shimpo, the Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun and the Keizai Jiji Shimbun, will merge and begin publication as a single organization after November 1.

At the same time, it was understood that industrial papers in Osaka, including the Nippon Kogyo Shimbun, shortly will be amalgamated into a new paper which has been tentatively named Sangyo Keizai Shimbun.

CRAFT SET ABLAZE

18 Large-Size Planes Among Those Wiped Out By Gallant Eagles

FIRST RAID ON BASES

City and Port in Bengal Province Is Terminus of Railway to Assam

Imperial Headquarters at 6:30 p.m. Monday made the following announcement:

"Imperial Japanese Army Air Forces on the afternoon of October 25 stormed the enemy's air bases at Tinsukia and Chittagong in eastern India and confirmedly shot down three enemy planes and unconfirmedly shot down one enemy plane and also set ablaze or destroyed over 39 enemy planes, including 18 large-size craft, that were on the ground.

"In this combat we lost one plane."

For the first time since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, our Army Wild Eagles carried out a raid on the enemy's air bases in India on October 25, shooting down, destroying and damaging over 43 enemy planes.

America and Britain, in collusion with Chungking, bent on effecting counter-attacks on Burma which is on the road to rehabilitation, have been making frequent infestations over Burma from their air bases in Tinsukia, in the northern part of the eastern India-Burma border and in Chittagong in the southern part of India.

The Imperial Forces, to avoid damage to the Indian populace who are not our enemies, have been patient enough to refrain from striking back. But in view of the enemy's repeated tenacious violence, they rose resolutely and administered a hard blow to the American-British air force in India.

The latest information reveals that General Joseph Stillwell, Commander of the American forces in Burma, India and Chungking, flew from Kunming on October 15 for New Delhi by way of Calcutta and then inspected the condition of the Chungking troops stationed at various places over the eastern frontier of India. Furthermore, he recently met General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, and the Commander of the American air forces in India, when they are reported to have made arrangements on concrete plans concerning Burma campaigns in accordance with a decision regarding the American-British-Chungking joint military collaboration. The recent first raids of Japanese Forces on these Indian air bases at this moment, when the enemies' activities threaten to develop actively in the eastern district of India, will be a hard blow to them, whose offensive thus has been nipped in the bud, Domei reports.

Chittagong, in which town in India is located the British air base which the Imperial Air Force bombed, gives its name to a district and division of Bengal. It is situated on the right bank of the Karnaphuli River, about 12 miles from its mouth, and is the terminus of the Assam-Bengal railway as well as a port.

The District of Chittagong occupies a strip of coast and hills between the Bay of Bengal and the mountains. A few unimportant ranges rise within the northeastern portion, the highest hill being the sacred Sitakund, 1,115 feet high. The principal rivers are the Karnaphuli, on which Chittagong town is situated, navigable by sea-going ships as far as Chittagong port, the Halda and the Sangu.

Chittagong was a famous sea-port known to the Portuguese as Porto Grande, and described by de Barros in 1552 as "the most famous

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EXTRALITY DECISION SCORED BY CHINESE

(Continued From Page 1)

most minute details. These provisions were likewise copied in the Sino-American Treaty of 1858. Subsequently, when other European and American Powers concluded treaties with China, the "most favored nation" clause was drawn upon for the acquisition of consular jurisdiction privileges to afford a shield for the unlawful activities of their nationals in this country, and in all this privilege was granted to 19 Powers.

Independence Affected

From this brief historical sketch, it will be seen that Britain and the United States were the first countries to undermine China's judicial integrity with the result that the judicial administration of China was broken up, and her independence and liberty greatly affected. This fact has also been largely responsible for the inability of China to carry out smoothly her plans for rehabilitation and general reconstruction.

For this reason, the abolition of extra-territorial rights has been the basic demand in our international policy in the course of the past few decades and never for a moment did we relax in our efforts for the realization of this objective. But Britain and the United States did their best to undermine our efforts and put forward all obstacles in their progress.

If we would go over the painful details of this tragic episode in our history, the real faces of the Anglo-American imperialists would be unmasked. Since 1904, we worked for the abolition of consular jurisdiction, and in addition to taking full advantage of opportunities for diplomatic representations, we started to work for the reform of our judicial system. This began with the appointment of a Committee for the revision of our legal codes, which was followed, in 1910, by a thorough reorganization of our judicial system, in which importance was attached to the qualifications and experiences of judges and procurators. At the same time, the system of public advocates was introduced, while improvement was also effected in the management of our jails. All these measures were undertaken as a preparatory measure for the abolition of consular jurisdiction.

Subsequently, demands were presented to Britain and the United States, the first nations to acquire extra-territorial rights, for the abolition of consular jurisdiction. But these Powers insisted on putting up the pretext that they were not satisfied with our judicial system, and declined to give up their illegal privileges.

In 1919, at the Paris Peace Conference, the Chinese Government considered the time opportune for a general request to all the Powers concerned for the relinquishment of extrality, and accordingly instructed the Chinese Delegation to present such a demand before the Conference. But again the British and American delegations, on the pretext that the issue was without the sphere of the peace negotiations, refused the proposal which was referred to the League of Nations and thereby indefinitely shelved.

In 1921, at the Washington Conference, the Chinese Delegation again demanded the abolition of consular jurisdiction, and still failed to obtain the concurrence of the Anglo-American Powers. In the interval, a Commission was appointed to China to investigate judicial conditions, and the result was another case of delay and postponement without any definite undertakings for abolition.

In 1929, the Central Political Council of the National Government passed a resolution for the abolition of extra-territorial rights as from 1930, and this resolution was communicated to the various Powers. But the British Government, with the support of the United States, initiated the movement for the opposition of the execution of this decision, and it has since remained an outstanding issue.

During the past thirty years, therefore, all our efforts at the abolition of extrality have proved a failure, and at every instance, Anglo-American opposition has been its cause. The past appeals of China not only failed to solicit the slightest sympathy and support from Britain and the United States, but had on the other hand only drawn forth their opposition and obstruction. We may from this understand the real interest at heart on the part of the Anglo-American imperialistic Powers.

(To Be Continued)

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Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, October 27, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

East Asia Development Movement and New People's Societies

CHUGAI—President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China will be present at the coming meeting of the Federation of New People's Societies to be held in Peking. We hold great expectations for the meeting. For one thing the meeting will result in the phenomenal development of the New People's Movement.

The New People's Societies were formed to operate in North China years ago. Conditions have since changed. But the spirit of the movement which is being carried on by the societies remains unchanged. It is understood that the New People's Movement was taken into consideration by the National Government of China at Nanking when it sponsored the New China Movement some time ago. We hope for the success of the New People's Movement and the New China Movement, both of which we trust aim at the construction of Greater East Asia.

Recently in Tokyo the first joint East Asia development conference was held among Japan, Manchoukuo and China under the sponsorship of the East Asia Development Federation of Japan. And in this conference practical methods whereby to put through the East Asia development movement as well as the actual measures whereby to launch the movement were discussed by those present. The decisions said to have been reached at the conference show that the ideals entertained by those who desire to put the movement into practice are immutable.

The Hsin-min Society (New People's Society) of North China is said to have stubbornly opposed Chungking's Kuomintang on the ground that its principles were distorted. However, the Society is taking an attitude which shows that it is not withholding its willing approval of the great Asiatic principles underlying the ideals entertained by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen as well as by the legitimate National Party. Hence, as long as President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China at Nanking is rejecting the Kuomintang of Chungking and is planning to revive the legitimate National Party in the hope of consummating the materialization of the great Asiatic principles, it is but natural that those in favor of the principles cooperate in the plan.

The Chungking regime is still in existence and therefore it should be considered that the Kuomintang is still in action under the regime.

What is the reason that the United States and Britain are trying to maneuver Chungking into continuing the resistance against Japan? It is this. They want to acquire a point to establish a base from which to engage in offensive operations against Japan. It is not that they feel obliged to help Chungking because they have given their word to help it.

Such is the possible effect of the continued existence of Chungking. This makes all the more important for us to see that the conduct of the East Asia development movement is unified. By this means it will become possible to have the people of China realize how important it is to support the National Government of China against Chungking. When the people of China have ceased to have any faith in Chungking, there is bound to be an abrupt reversal in the attitude of all of the Chinese forces now resisting against Japan. This is why we pin great hopes on the meeting of the Federation of New People's Societies.

Roar of Battle Heard in Cairo

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and Italian anti-aircraft batteries for seven.

British Forces Repulsed

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ROME, October 25.—British forces assaulting Axis positions in El Alamein were repulsed after suffering severe losses, the Italian High Command announced today. The British concentrated their attention on El Alamein and after severe shelling attacked the north and central sectors with powerful tank units and infantry but were driven off at every point.

According to reports which have reached here, 47 British tanks have been destroyed and the battle is still raging. Huge numbers of British aircraft attempted to aid its ground units but were scattered by Axis planes after 16 were shot down. Four more British planes were accounted for by Axis anti-aircraft batteries behind the lines.

Meanwhile Italian planes attacked a British convoy in the eastern Mediterranean and torpedoed and sank one destroyer.

Concession To Issue Permits

SHANGHAI.—Special permits for change of residence and transportation of furniture and personal belongings within the limit of the French Concession will henceforward be issued to Frenchtown residents by the Administrative Section of the French Police, announced the French Consul-General here.

Washington Lying, Accuses N.Y. Times

(Continued From Page 1)

ment's reluctance to make public the war losses."

Branding as a flagrant lie the American Government's announcement that "not one United States plane was lost in the raid on Tokyo," the same paper in its issue of October 22 took the Government sharply to task in this vein:

"The Government has positively no right to hide the facts from the nation. The United States forces, be it remembered, are having to pay dearly for such falsehood. The American people refuse to believe Government's war announcements; they cannot help accepting the Japanese announcements as true."

Such utterances by The New York Times, apparently, have a great deal to do with the recent change in the American Government's attitude. They are deserving of keen interest as indicating that the American public in general, brought to a full realization of the war situation, has come to make a fuller self-appraisal.

Inspects Paoting Units

PEKING.—General Chi Chieh-yuan, director of the Directorate-General of Public Safety of the North China Political Affairs Commission, inspected the Paoting units of the Pacification Army Corps during his recent trip here.

Blot Gets New Post

SHANGHAI.—Michel Blot, secretary-interpreter of the French Consulate-General here, is leaving for Tientsin to take up an appointment at the French Consulate there.

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JAPANESE PLANES RAID ENEMY BASES

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and wealthy city of the kingdom of Bengal." Conquered by the Mohammedans in the 14th century, it passed under the rule of the Arakanese in the next century. The piratical raids of the Arakanese and their Portuguese mercenaries led to the dispatch of a strong force by Shaista Khan, the Mughul Nawab of Bengal, which in 1666 captured the town and occupied the district. The Portuguese also had a settlement at Dianga, where 600 of them were massacred by the Arakanese in 1607. Chittagong was ceded to the East India Company by Nawab Mir Kasim Ali in 1760.

The Chittagong Hill Tracts are independent districts occupying the hilly country between Chittagong proper and the Lushai hills. The Hill Tracts are grouped in three circles, each under a chief, who is responsible for the collection of revenue and the internal management of the villages. The headquarters is at Rangamati, which was wrecked by a cyclone in October, 1897.

The Division of Chittagong lies at the northeast corner of the Bay of Bengal, extending northward along the left bank of the Meghna. It consists of the districts of Chittagong, the Hill Tracts, Noakhali and Tippera.

Tinsukia is located on the northern extremity of the Province of Assam, which region in turn is located in the extreme northeast of India, bounded on the north by Bhutan and Tibet, on the west and southwest by Bengal, and on the east and southeast by Burma. The distance between Tinsukia and the port of Chittagong is approximately 410 miles.

MEMORIAL RITES FOR ITO

In commemoration of the 33rd anniversary of the death of Prince Hirobumi Ito, one of the leading statesmen of the Meiji Restoration, who was assassinated at Harbin Station in Manchuria on October 26, 1909, memorial services were held at 2 p.m. Monday before his tomb in Ito-machi, Oi, Shinagawa-ku.

The rites were attended by the present family head Prince Hirokiyo Ito and his wife, his brothers, Hirotaka Ito, Hirohide Ito, and people throughout the district who came to pay their solemn respects to the prominent statesman of the Meiji Era.

China Checking Corruption

SHANGHAI.—Starting a sweeping drive against corruption and administrative inefficiency in its ranks, the Shanghai Special Municipality has created a special committee charged with conducting periodic examinations of its officials and departments.

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International Friendship

Javanese nurses of the Central Hospital, Java, listening to a lecture by the chief nurse, Miss Yoshi Shikasho.

MANCHOU STUDENTS HERE

Forty-seven students of the National University of Manchoukuo, who are now making a tour of Japan, on Monday morning paid a courtesy call at the War Ministry and later visited the Navy Ministry on a similar mission.

In the afternoon, the students visited the campus of Tokyo Imperial University inspecting the library and the engineering and medical departments.

The Manchoukuoan group today will make a sightseeing tour of the Army Aviation Academy at Toyooka, Saitama Prefecture, and leave for Kyoto on Wednesday.

Japanese Must Attend School

SHANGHAI.—Attendance at the Japanese Youth School, which will be inaugurated next April in Shanghai will be compulsory for all Japanese youth between the ages of 12 and 19, who come under special categories.

KIRIN BEER

THE CHOICE OF THE MULTITUDE

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These lessons in the Japanese language are intended for those English-speaking people who want to learn Japanese in as short a time as possible. The lessons were first developed while the author was an instructor of the Japanese language and history at Columbia University Extension. At the University the time allotted was only two hours a week and the students, who were mostly adults already in business, usually gave up the lessons after one semester, because they were learning the language in a hurry for business or for travels. Under these conditions the instructor was obliged to develop a very efficient system of instruction which covered the entire field of the Japanese language with all the superfluity eliminated.
The author's experiences at Columbia and at University of Hawaii convince him that the method that served his purpose excellently will also prove equally useful to the English-speaking students of the Japanese language.
The author supplies at the end of the volume a working vocabulary of Japanese-English and English-Japanese which will no doubt help the student in his study. The Japanese text is given in Roman script, with the Japanese *kana* letters given in the appendix.
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SOVIET TROOPS ABANDON ARMS

(Continued From Page 1)

remnants of the defeated Soviet army in the Stalingrad area are progressing favorably for them.

The German air force is active as never before in the Stalingrad area.

It is blasting in a terrific manner at what Red positions remain in the area. Several hundred German bombers are keeping up a ferocious attack on the Red forces which still are holding a small part of the Stalingrad area. It looks as though the German airmen are determined to blast out of existence the remaining Red positions in the area one by one.

The Soviet artillery and anti-aircraft positions on the west bank of the Volga River have now been silenced completely, having been destroyed by German dive bombers.

In the attack on these Red positions the Germans shot down more than 20 enemy planes. Among these planes were found several made of wood. This is a discovery that supports the theory that the Soviet air force is rapidly losing in efficiency.

Not all Soviet planes which give battle to German are ineffective. The Soviets have quite modern planes as those of the A R 3 and D B 3 F types. Even these planes, which are the pride of the Soviet air force, render a very poor account of themselves in battle with German planes.

Severe Fighting Continues

Domei

ROME, October 25.—The Italian High Command announced today that Axis aircraft yesterday shot down 16 British planes in a fierce aerial battle over the El Alamein front while the Axis ground defense corps in the same sector downed four British machines.

Meanwhile, Axis forces repulsed with heavy losses enemy tank and infantry forces at various points in the northern and central sectors of the El Alamein front, the communique further revealed. A total of 47 tanks were destroyed, the announcement said, adding that fighting in the El Alamein front is still continuing.

The communique further stated that Italian aircraft yesterday attacked a British convoy in the eastern Mediterranean and sank one British destroyer.

Enemy planes yesterday afternoon raided Milan, Monza, Novara and other Italian towns, the Italian High Command announced, adding that enemy planes rained incendiary bombs upon buildings in the suburbs of Milan and as the result 48 citizens were killed and 254 injured.

Three of the invading enemy planes were shot down in the suburbs of Milan, the communique concluded.

Put Up Last Stand

Domei

MOSCOW, October 25.—Every available man, woman and child has been mobilized in putting up a last desperate stand against the fierce German onslaughts in Stalingrad, according to Eugene Drieger, a special correspondent of the Soviet paper Izvestia.

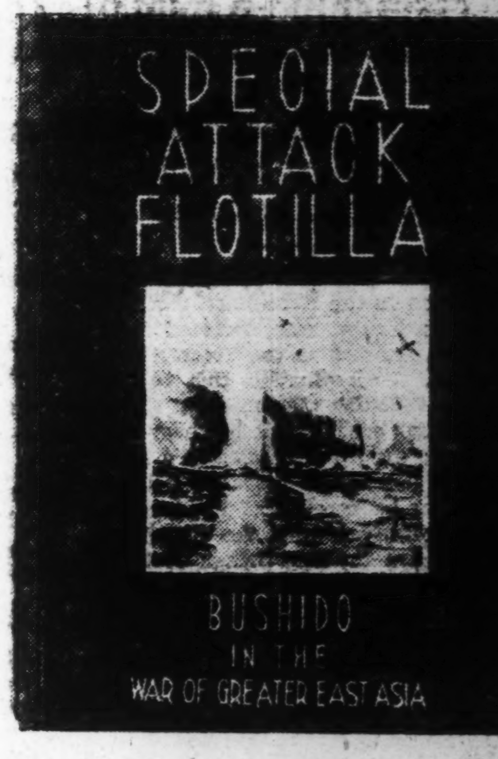
At some points, he said, the front-line inside the city is only 600 to 800 meters from the Volga.

At another point, the correspondent continued, a battalion of 900 armed workers is desperately trying to hold off the powerful and incessant German assaults, even mobilizing aged men, women and children in digging trenches and building barricades.

So intense is the heat from the raging fire that the defenders are obliged to rush frequently to the fountains to douse themselves with cold water, he said.

Taiwan Athletes Arrive

The third group of athletes from Taiwan, numbering 76, headed by Lieutenant Yoshio Saita, arrived at Kobe Monday en route to participate in the National Physical Training Meet, which will get under way at the Meiji Shrine Stadium next Thursday, reports Domei.



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This book is dedicated to the memory of the nine heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla of the Imperial Japanese Navy who gave their lives that the nation might live. Their souls, now enshrined in the hearts of every Japanese, typify the divine soul of the Japanese nation. Their act typifies the precepts of Bushido, the Way of the Warrior, the knightly code which guides all sons of Japan to noble action in both war and peace. That this immortal and incomparable spirit of the nation, represented in the sacrifice of these heroes, may be properly known and remembered is the aim of this expression of tribute.
It is a singular phenomenon that Japan always produces, whenever there is need, great heroes who step forward to offer their lives that the rest of the nation might continue to live. Their sacrifice is not the tragedy of unwilling conscripts led out to slaughter nor the orgasm of frenzied fanatics responding to an emotional urge of the moment. Theirs is the calm and deliberate sacrifice motivated by perfect love and devotion to their country—a love and devotion sanctified by the August Virtues of our Imperial Sovereign. As long as such heroes continue to appear, Japan will continue to flourish in glory as she has since ages eternal.
It is the spirit of Bushido, vitally alive today as in ages past, that produces such heroes as these. These are the men and this the spirit which keep Japan eternally alive and her greatness ever undiminished.
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PARTY WILL STUDY MONUMENT IN F.I.C.

Angkor Vat to Be Photographed And Painted By Japanese Experts on Art

A research party of 13 painters, photographers and experts, headed by Tetsuro Sugimoto, will be dispatched shortly by the Higashi Honganji Temple to French Indo-China to conduct a thoroughgoing research into the Angkor Vat which stands as a monument to the resplendant civilization that flowered in Cambodia in the days of King Khmer.

Staying at the destination for about three months, the party will concentrate on taking photographs and making paintings—about 2,000 in all—of the frescoes and reliefs in the corridor and the ornamentations and designs of the structure, all of which are among the most salient features of the Angkor Vat, besides conducting a general research into historic Buddhist and Hindu arts.

The photographs and paintings will all be offered to academic and art circles and public bodies.

A Report on the Research into the Angkor Vat will be compiled for the purpose of diffusing knowledge on this historic art.

The party has the joint support of the Education Ministry, the Foreign Office and the Board of Information. Mr. Sugimoto, the head of the party, is well known for his success in similar previous undertakings in the Buddhist cave temples at Ajanta, western India, and in Ceylon and Mongolia.

KEIO B.Y.B. DEFEATS Y.C.A.C. IN RUGBY TILT

Speedy College Backs Break Through as Club Handicapped —Score 26 to 14

In a hardfought rugby game played at the Negishi field Sunday afternoon, the Keio B. Y. B. fifteen defeated the local ruggerities by the score of 26 points (four goals and two trys) to 14 (one goal and three trys).

The home team, starting the game with three men short, lost another man through injuries in the first half with the result that they were unable to hold off the thrusts staged by the speedy Keio backs. The losers, in spite of this handicap, played up well and the outcome of the game was held in doubt until late in the second half. The Y.C.A.C. forwards turned in a hard game with Mandel and Schoene being the two outstanding players. Both teams battled on even terms until ten minutes of play had elapsed when Harriss obtained the ball from Planas following a scrum down in midfield and cut through the opposing defense to go over by the posts. Planas added the extra points to give the Club a 5 to 0 lead. The visitor's evened the count when Doi scored a try that was converted by Inuzaki. A brilliant three quarter movement ended in Tsuno scoring wide out. The kick failed. Just before the end of the half, Schoene went over for the Club to tie up the game at 8 all. Eastlake, the Club's right winger, was injured and retired from the field to leave the Club team with eleven players. The visitor's pressed heavily in the second half and addition tries by Tsuno, Fujino and Sawamura gave them a substantial lead which they maintained until the end. The teams were: Y.C. and A.C. Swanson, F. Eastlake, E. Eastlake, Eymard, Remedios, Vogt, Harriss (captain), Planas, Agajan, Boixo, Schoene, Mandel. Keio B.Y.B: Watanabo, Fujino, Tsuno (captain), Nagai, Tajiri, Noda, Hayashi, Inuzaki, Ogawa, Morikawa, Doi, Sugimoto, Ikeda, Sawamura, Kogue. Referee: P. Lord.

PARK WORKERS HONORED

City Holds Memorial Services at Aoyama Hall

As part of the program in observance of the 70th anniversary of the opening of public parks, memorial services were held Monday morning at the Aoyama Funeral Hall for those deceased persons who exerted their untiring efforts for the founding and maintenance of parks.

The rites were attended by Superintendent Kiyoshi Inoshita of the Parks Section of the Tokyo Municipal Office, Ryuichiro Nagaoka, member of the House of Peers, and about 300 others.

Peking Checks Weights

PEKING.—Simultaneously with the start of the 5th campaign for the intensification of public security, the Social Affairs Bureau of the Peking Municipality ordered the checking of weights and measures used by the Chinese merchants.

Commander Inspects Landing Point

Lieutenant-General Shizuichi Tanaka, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, while on a tour of southern Luzon, stopped at Antimonan to inspect one of the points of landing of the Japanese Forces. Above photo shows one of the officers pointing out to the Supreme Commander the exact spot where landing was carried out in face of the enemy amid great hardships.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

FIGHTING THOUGHT WAR

Total Eclipse of Anglo-American Ideology Seen Prerequisite to Diffusion of Lofty Ideals Of Hakko Ichiu by Writer

The War of Greater East Asia is a war for the construction of a new order founded on the grand ideals of Hakko Ichiu, according to Shigeomi Nomura in his article "Fighting a Thought War," published in the Jikyoku Zashi. The Washington structure, professedly based on the principles of international conciliation, non-use of force, non-intervention in external affairs, conference diplomacy and collective security, was nothing but the embodiment of American-British imperialism pure and simple.

America and Britain fought the European War to uphold the principles of "democracy" and "internationalism," which formed the foundation stone of the post-War international order, which was represented in the East by the Washington structure and in the West by the Versailles setup.

In order to secure the eclipse of the present world order based on such American-British political ideology, we must first of all destroy that ideology itself as the prerequisite to the vindication of the lofty ideals of the Imperial Way. In this sense, the War of Greater East Asia is a "thought" war, a war for the diffusion of the Imperial Way.

Foes Preached Pacifism

Flaunting before the whole world the horrors of the last War, America and Britain preached anti-jigoism and anti militarism and advocated pacifism and international conciliation. They opposed recourse to the force of arms as a means to carry out national policies and insisted that all international disputes be settled by international deliberations.

It can be said, therefore, that the non-violence and non-interference principles constituted the negative side of the American-British ideology, while conference diplomacy and collective security formed the positive side of it. The positive side found embodiment in the Versailles Treaty, the League of Nations in particular, the Locarno Pact, the Four-Power Pact, the Nine-Power Treaty, the Naval Treaties, the Anti-War Pact, etc., etc.

Aware that realization of the non-violence and non-interference principles would strengthen the position of international finance and capital of their monopoly, America and Britain, while objecting to recourse to the force of arms and political rights, studiously avoided any reference to the "violence" of capital. By advocating these well-sounding principles, they sought to satisfy their inordinate ambition of forcing their imperialism on the whole world with the power of their capital.

Manipulated by Jewish capitalists, the majority of the countries were economically dependent on and, therefore, politically subservient to America and Britain. That international conferences participated in by these subservient States would invariably follow American-British dictations was a foregone conclusion. For instance, the general assembly of the League of Nations, convened over the Manchurian imbroglio, adopted by a 42-1 vote the so-called recommendation to Japan drafted on the basis of the Lytton Report. Not justice nor reason, but the dictatorial power of the Jewish capitalists ruled all international conferences. The upshot of all this was that the so-called collective security in international society guaranteed the security of American-British interests to the exclusion of everything else. The Versailles and the Washington structures were just another name for the machinery of American-British imperialism.

America and Britain incited Poland, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Ethiopia, China and other subservient States against Japan, Germany and Italy in order to spike the influence of these three Powers. This instigation resulted in the policy of encircling Germany by Poland, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia, the anti-Italian uprisings in Ethiopia, and the anti-Japanese activities in China. They disturbed the peace of Europe and the Orient, and this was the direct cause of the current world war.

Yet America and Britain objected to Japan, Germany and Italy taking self-defensive measures as being in contravention of the non-violence and non-interference principles, and insisted that the disputes be submitted to an international conference for arbitration. Thus the three Powers were robbed of their national virility.

Why, then, could the unilateral and arbitrary Washington and Versailles structures be permitted to remain? All because the pacifism publicized by America and Britain swept over the whole world for a time and the non-violence and non-interference principles had the approval of mankind.

New Stand Against Aggression

All of Japan's foreign policies adopted following the opening of the country to foreign intercourse aimed at insuring its self-existence and the peace of the Orient in opposition to aggression by the Occident. It is true that the Meiji Restoration was to reaffirm the definition of the true relations between the Sovereign and the subjects, but at the same time, it had great significance in that it aimed to revamp Japan's national life in order to oppose aggression by the West.

After the Restoration, Japan desired that Korea, too, should effect a domestic reform and so rise against Western oligarchy in cooperation with Japan. Japan's Korea policy was formulated with this end in view. At once China threw obstacles in Japan's path. By insisting on her suzerainty over Korea, China obstructed Japan's Korea policy and Korea's domestic reform. This gave rise to the Sino-Japanese War. It must not be forgotten, however that behind this war was ambitious Russia with sinister designs on Manchuria and Korea. The Sino-Japanese War, essentially a clash between the two countries, was also Japan's revolt against Russian aggression. This is a point recognized by Gibbons, an American authority on international politics. In his opinion, the Sino-Japanese War, the Russo-Japanese War and the Japan-German War were Japan's first, second and third revolts, respectively, against Occidental sophistry.

Flabbergasted at Japan's victory in the Sino-Japanese War and especially her advance in the Liaotang Peninsula, Russia, in collusion with Germany and France, stepped in and compelled Japan to retrocede the peninsula to China under the pretext that possession of this territory by Japan would be detrimental to the peace of the Orient.

Not long afterwards, however, this same Russia obtained lease on Ryojun (Port Arthur) and Dairen in Manchuria, while Germany and France secured similar privileges in Tsingtao and Kwangchow Bay, respectively. Even Britain, on the pretext of maintaining a balance of power, captured Weihaiwei. Thus, China, by depending on Western aggressors for the maintenance of her territorial integrity had her territory dismembered by the same aggressors.

Enraged over this situation, China started reckless anti-foreign movements and permitted the Boxer Rebellion to break out. But this had the opposite effect of degrading her national prestige and of affording ideal excuses to the Western aggressors for further encroachments on her territory. For instance, Russia immediately occupied Manchuria and Mongolia and would not withdraw even after the Rebellion was brought under control. She even showed signs of making these territories her colony. Japan, although already stung to the quick by the Triple Intervention, tried to cause Russia to reconsider its attitude, but in vain. Japan was now determined on a showdown with Russia.

None denies that the Russo-Japanese War was Japan's revolt against Western exploitation.

During this war, Britain and America aided Japan politically and economically. Was this from motives of justice or sympathy? Decidedly not. It was all from motives of calculation. Britain with her vast interests in the Orient and America which under the Hay Doctrine, had just launched out on economic exploitation of China, both felt the menace of the Russian armed advance, which they tried to stem by using Japan as the tool. Frustration of the Russian designs by Japan was all that America and Britain wanted. They did not want Japanese influence to be established in Manchuria and Mongolia.

This is borne out by the attitudes taken by America and Britain during the closing stage and after the termination of the war. When Japan smashed the large forces under General Kuropatkin at Mukden and annihilated the Baltic Fleet in the Japan Sea, America proposed peace between Japan and Russia and sponsored the Portsmouth Peace Conference. At the peace conference the Anglo American attitude toward Japan was coolness itself. Far from supporting Japan's claims in regard to northern Karafuto and the Maritime Province and for reparations, they suppressed them, instead. And if Japan was to continue the war, all that she could expect from America and Britain was not financial aid but intervention! Japan was compelled, much against her will, to conclude peace under conditions extremely unfavorable to her. The Anglo-American peace mediation was, to all intents and purposes, identical with the Triple Intervention.

Yet that was not all. During the progress of the Portsmouth Peace Conference, Harriman, the railway magnate in America, came over to Japan and engineered to usurp the South Manchuria Railway from Japan. The Harriman scheme failed. At once the American attitude toward Japan was worsened. America's ambitions on Manchuria soon came to be tinged with hostility toward Japan, which found egress through the anti-Japanese movements in California, the Fakumen Railway question, the question relative to banking in Manchuria, the proposal for the international control of the Manchuria Railway, etc.

Britain, in order to keep Japan as the watch-dog for India, maintained the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

From this time on a Japanese-American clash came to be seen as certain.

Duplicity Well-Disguised

But the Japanese who were enraged over the Triple Intervention and went through a decade of hard struggle against fortune in order to strike back at Russia, lacked the perception to see through this cunning East Asia policy of America and her hostility. The nation, while indignant at the weak-kneed attitude of the Government, neglected to guard against America's ambitions. The anti-Japanese movements in California excited thinking Japanese, to be sure, but even they, poisoned by capitalist ideas, regarded America's economic ambitions on Manchuria as a peaceful question.

All this while, the Japanese, drunk with their victory over Russia, developed fickle and frivolous trends and an Imperial Injunction had to be issued in 1941.

While the "thought" world in Japan was thus fast being Americanized and Anglofied, Anglo-American hostility toward Japan became more and more undisguised.

During World War I, America and Britain, suspicious of Japan's actions, went so far as to obstruct her operations. Particularly mortifying was America's obstruction and denunciation of the Siberian Expedition undertaken by Japan. When, with the outbreak of the Communist revolution in Russia, Siberia was exposed to the Red menace, Japan dispatched her troops to Siberia to oppose this menace. This was a proper thing for Japan to do, seeing that it was her traditional national policy to maintain the peace of the Orient. But America, invoking the non-interference principle, objected to the Japanese Expedition. Even after America, in cooperation with Japan, dispatched her own troops in aid of the imperilled Czechoslovakian forces, she obstructed Japan's operations. After the American troops were withdrawn, America criticized the stationing of the Japanese Forces in Siberia and slandered Japan as an aggressor country. Now America, be it remembered, had secretly planned to purchase the Siberian Railway in an attempt to extend her ambitions on Manchuria to Siberia.

But the Japanese public opinton, which had turned a "thought" colony of America and Britain, chimed in with America's denunciation and opposed the stationing of Japanese troops in Siberia. The result was that, after the Nicholaivsk disaster, Japan was forced to withdraw her troops.

Had the objective of the Siberian Expedition been attained, East Asia would have been free from the menace of Communism and we should be seeing a somewhat brighter East Asia.

(To Be Continued)

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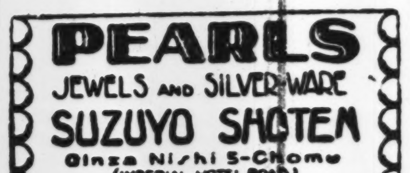

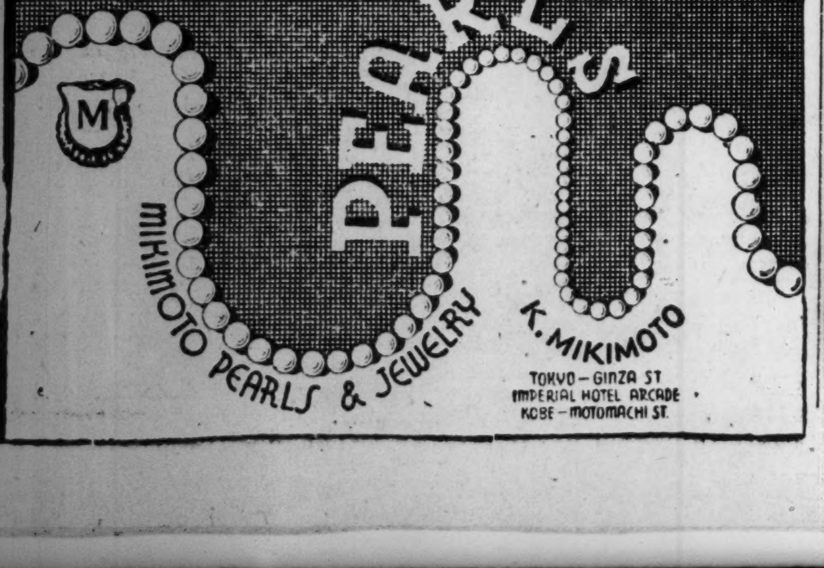

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Nationality:—	Japanese
Address:—	31, Onomachi, Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama, Japan

The above lighter, seized in Yokosuka Naval Port on 25th August, 1942, by the Imperial Japanese war vessels, will be adjudicated by this Prize Court. Notice is hereby given to all interested persons that petitions may be submitted in writing to this Court within thiry (30) days from the day following the date of this Public Notice.

YOKOSUKA PRIZE COURT

27th Oct., 1942

Real Estate, Wanted

HAYAMA—Foreign style house wanted immediately, preferably from foreigner, in or near Hayama. Box 359, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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PROVERBS REFLECT TRAITS OF A NATION

Many Sayings of Classic Origin Deal With Relationships of Men and Women

BUT LACKS POIGNANCY

Because proverbs reflect racial characteristics they naturally differ from nation to nation. But at the same time, because of their widspread currency, they naturally have many human elements in common, irrespective of their national origin.

The proverbs of ancient Greece stand out among those of the countries of Europe by reason of their elegance and refined sentiment; qualities which are shared by not a few proverbs in Japan. And just as the proverbs of ancient Greece were non-religious in conception, having antedated Christianity, so the Japanese people, who have never been over zealous in the religious sense except where the national faith is concerned, have produced numerous popular proverbs quite uncolored by religion.

Among proverbs of classic origin many have to do with human relations, particularly those between men and women. Though generally marked by refinement, these are wanting, however, in real poignancy. For instance, "The silence of love is better than speech;" "An ugly woman's love is deep;" "Beauty is only as deep as one layer of skin."

Popular Sayings

Among the wise sayings which have passed into proverbial currency the following counsel the practice of such virtues as patience, perseverance and fortitude of mind in everyday life: "Mercy from above and misfortune from below;" "Some gods desert you, other gods pick you up;" "Even an ogre will not eat you if you pray for his mercy;" "Even hell can be one's abode;" "Rain never falls slantingly from Heaven;" it is the wind that blows rain in from the side and makes one's clothes wet. "Curse a man and there will be two holes," one for him and one for you. A courtesan of historic fame who lived in the middle ages gave currency to the saying, "Even Gautama started out only as an ordinary man."

A striking feature of Japanese proverbs is the number of them dealing with human relationships. As in the case of those in European languages, these sayings usually express the viewpoint of the parent and man as against that of the child or woman, but in no instance does one come across such severe irony or such uncharitable sayings as are often found in European proverbs.

Parent-Child Relationships

Among the sayings concerning the parent-child relationship, one of the most popular is, "The counsel of the parent and cold sake. Sake is instantly effective if taken warm, while its effect when drunk cold is felt only after some time. So any piece of wisdom given by the parent is often lost on the child, who, however, is certain to be struck by its truth sooner or later. A similar saying runs, "Parental counsel and egg-plant flowers never prove false, not one in a thousand." The deep parental affection of fathers is indicated by, "Our own child who is a bad man is dearer than any good man who is not ours."

Many European proverbs have unkind things to say about wives, often expressing the most uncharitable thoughts concerning them. But more kindly attitudes are generally taken in Japanese sayings. "He that has lost a wife and sixpence has lost sixpence," goes an English proverb. But a Japanese proverb presents a different way of calculation: "He who has lost his wife feels as if he has lost a hundred pieces of brass coins."

About Wives

A Japanese epigrammatist, impressed by the way Europeans demonstrate conjugal affection in public, was responsible for the following, "Europeans kiss their wives in public, and beat them in private." Japanese beat theirs in public and caress them in private." "The wife is the main pillar of the house," "Fall in love with your wife and your house will prosper."

Although the unsparing use of the rod is advised in bringing up children, there is not a single instance in Japanese proverbs of the application of the birch or whip to wives being advised. This is in contrast to the European attitude as revealed in, "A spaniel, a woman, and a walnut tree; the more they are beaten the better still they be."

Precepts and parables coming from the Buddhist pulpits have passed into proverbial currency, and these represent a fairly large proportion of the total number of popular sayings. But Shintoism which is a national faith, has neither preacher nor pulpit of its own, excepting in some of the sects allied to it, and on that account has made but little contribution to the proverbs of the country. The few that have been handed down as proverbs are rationally straight forward in character and expression, there being no cynical approach: "If only our heart is true and honest, God will protect us even if we say no prayer."

Taken as a whole, Japanese proverbs may be considered as illustrating adequately certain of the national traits of the people.

WOMEN'S JOURNALS SATISFY ALL TASTES

Shufu-no-Tomo and Fujin-Kurabu Boast of One Million Readers Apiece

HAVE PRACTICAL APPEAL

The popular literature of a nation is an index to its character, and it may be expected that the reading matter of different nations will differ according to their national characteristics. Japanese magazines in general, of which there are bewildering varieties, are different in several distinct respects from those of other countries, and this fact is especially noticeable in the magazines intended purely for women.

Japanese women's journals devote less space and prominence to fashion articles than do their counterparts in the West, concentrating more on subject matter of a practical or definitely cultural nature. It would be no very great exaggeration to say that women's magazines in Japan are intended as reference books for the practical exigencies of life rather than as sources of amusement.

Perhaps the most widely read women's magazines in Japan are the Shufu-no-Tomo and the Fujin-Kurabu, which are said to have a million readers each. Catering largely to the middle classes, these two journals are somewhat similar in general make-up. They are read widely by both housewives and working girls, for they are at once diverting and of practical use.

Practical Articles

Considerable space is devoted to articles on cooking, which is after all, only natural in a country like Japan, where food is prepared in a greater variety of ways than in any other country. The busy housewife wants to have the recipes set out for her and explained at the right time; she wants also to know how she can best take care of the family clothing—an important item in Japan where the seasonal changes are very regular and clearly marked. All this essential information she gets from the magazines, particularly the Shufu-no-Tomo.

Both women's magazines also give instruction in elementary medicine and science, besides providing a commentary on any current political and economic topics in which their readers are likely to be interested. Fiction is naturally given a place, though by no means a preponderant one.

There is another magazine, the Fujin Koron, which caters to the women of the intellectual classes. The appeal here is not so immediately practical; information is offered for its own sake. Further, a higher literary standard is reached by this magazine's stories and novels, which are not necessarily slanted to appeal solely to women.

There are many other women's magazines, none of them so popular, however, as the three already mentioned. For instance, there is the Fujin Asahi, published by the Asahi newspaper company. This magazine is a comparatively recent arrival on the newstands and it is difficult to point out any special features.

For Young Women

The Shin-Joen is another magazine that appeals to young women, particularly to students and girls waiting to be married. Aiming mainly at raising the literary standard of its readers, it carries a large number of articles and stories by literary men and thinkers of some note.

For still younger girls there are the Reijokai and the Wakakusa. These two magazines give prominence to stories with a feminine angle written chiefly by young literary men and women.

One noteworthy fact is that Japanese women are avid for the knowledge these magazines make available to them. It is only through the women's magazines, after all, that the great majority of housewives in this country can satisfy their desire for information. In other countries, most women read magazines largely to amuse themselves, to keep abreast of the latest fashions or merely to kill time.

Women's journals thus fill a very important role in this country. The editors realize that the higher the cultural standard of its women, the higher is the standard of civilization of a country; they know that their readers are anxious to improve themselves; and they are making increasingly successful efforts not only to expand circulation, but also to raise the standard of their magazines.

THE VOLGA RIVER

The Volga, longest river in Europe, is the artery in which pulses the life-blood of Russia. On its banks Slav and Turk and Mongol have fought for mastery, and its murmuring waters echo the whispers of past history. Today, on the lower banks, is being fought one of the greatest battles in history. Will the result of this struggle justify the age-old axiom of the Volga, "He who conquers the Volga conquers Russia"?

"The one who conquers the Volga conquers Russia." These words, repeatedly told in the past, hold even to this day, when that nation is in the midst of one of the world's greatest struggles with Germany.

Germany has finally made her way to the banks of the Volga and is now centering her whole force upon the attack on Stalingrad, Russia's most important fortress on the lower Volga. Volga holds such strategic, economic, and spiritual significance for Russia.

The Volga, the largest river in Europe, the main artery of Russia, and the very heart of the Russian people's lives, rises in a lake in the Valdai Hills and winds its way southeast for 3,746 kilometers into the Caspian Sea, gathering into her on her way some 130 rivers and streams.

This "Mother River," as the people call her in their love and adoration for her, enriches the lands of half of European Russia, an area equalling that of Germany, France, and England combined. The people living on this enriched land comprises 40 per cent of Russia's whole population, and 12 cities with a population of more than 100,000 have sprung up on the shores fo the river.

The upper Volga flows through a region of dense forests, and as it comes to middle stream, the land changes to a vast steppe land. The lower Volga flows through an arid desert-like region and it finally comes to its mouth, where it forms a large delta.

Volga Cities

On the shores of her upper stream Kalinin (formerly Tver), the oldest city on her shores, Yaroslavl, Kostroma, Kineschma, and Gorky, the former Nijni Novgorod. Although Moscow does not stand on her shore, a canal has been opened in 1937 between the Moscow River, which flows through the city, and the Volga flowing 100 kilometers north of the city, bathing the capital with the waters of the Mother River.

The rich fertile lands around the middle and lower reaches serve as the granary for Russia together with regions in Ukraine and northern Caucasus. The wheat production of the Volga region in 1940 amounted to 14,000,000 tons, covering 18 per cent of Russia's total production of that year which was 76,000,000 tons.

On its lower reaches is Stalingrad, which with a large coal mine nearby, has developed into a large industrial center. The eastern shore near its mouth produces one-fourth of Russia's total salt production, while the fishery at its mouth covers half of what is taken in the whole country.

Transportation

These valuable productions of the various regions are well distributed by means of the river, which is invaluable as a means of transportation. At the north the Volga is connected with the Baltic Sea by a canal, on the northeast it flows far and deep into the Urals by means of its tributary, the Kama River and its branches. On the south, her waters touch the Caucasus, Iran, and Afghanistan, by means of the Caspian Sea.

The Volga then is one large luxuriant tree lying in Russia with roots extending far out to Asia. In the Middle Ages when she was used only as a means of transportation, she was the only way connecting Russia in Europe with Central Asia, India, and China by means of the Caspian.

Cotton, silk, minerals, and precious stones were brought to Russia from Asia, while fur, wax, honey, and even slaves were exported from the country. Until the revolution the international fair was held annually at Nijni Novgorod, to which some 400,000 merchants from all parts of the world came, the value of the goods gathered there amounting to 200,000,000 rubles.

Although the river is frozen from the early part of November to April of the following year, once the way is open with the coming of spring, vessels filled with grain, oil, lumber, and other important supplies weave through it. It is said that 30,000,000 tons of freight or 25 per cent of the total railway transportation capacity of the country is transported annually on the river. Hence the Russian proverb, "Volga is a good horse. It carries everything."

Value Increased

With the use of the steam engine over the Volga since 1820, river transportation became more convenient than ever and the Volga flourished with great speed.

Till then the vessels were pulled by horses and men when going against the current, giving rise to the song, "Volga Boatman," made famous by the world's singer, Chaliapin.

The tremendous value of the Volga as a waterway is the same now in Soviet Russia as before. Petroleum from Baku and Grozny in the Caucasus, cotton from Turkestan in Central Asia are sent to the important parts of Russia from the lower stream, while from the mid-stream, grains are sent, and lumber from the Ural Mountains are sent from the upper stream to the lower and to the Caucasus.

The rafts of lumber floating down the river is a scene unique to the Volga. On the large rafts stand log cabins in which the rafters live as they leisurely float the lumber far from the Urals.

Holding, as it does, such an important role in Russia's transportation, should the Volga be cut off by the Germans somewhere around Stalingrad, Russia's economic power would be greatly crippled, especially as the route of petroleum, the fighting force of Russia coming from the Caucasus, would be cut off.

World River

Russia has been planning to make the great Volga a river of not only Russia alone but that of the world touching the four oceans. As its first step, the Moscow-Volga Canal joining Moscow and the Volga was opened, and as a second, the Volga was to be connected with Russia's second largest river, the Don, which flows into the Black Sea and which comes quite close to the Volga near Stalingrad.

A plan was made and was being put into effect to connect Krasnoarmeisk near Stalingrad and the Krovski village on the Don, by a canal.

As the Volga is already joined to the Baltic Sea on the north by the Nevski Canal and goes out to the the Caspian Sea at the south, while she will be connected to the Don which flows out to the Black Sea, which in turn adjoins the Mediterreanean Sea whose waters touch the waters of the whole world, the Volga then can be the world's greatest river connected with the four oceans of the world.

The project, however, will not be completed for a long time, for the site of the Volga-Don Canal has now become one of the battle grounds of the current war.

Great Influence

The surroundings and nature reflect upon the nation and builds up its characteristics. It is then most natural that the Volga, the mother and the very life of Russia should have such a great influence upon the Russian people. The vast slow current is the symbol of the national trait.

Famous Russian artists have all striven to paint the Volga better than the other, writers have written about the Volga in their works; and many more Russian poets will sing in praise of this beloved river to add to the countless poems that have been made in the past.

Many folk-songs and legends have also been brought down from the past. No other river in the world, not even the Rhine nor the Danube has been put in song as much as the Volga. The joys, the sorrows, and every phase of the Russian people's lives have flowed down with the Volga and anchored on its shores.

The Russians as a whole are lovers of rivers, and have the peculiar trait of centering their lives around them.

Although the Volga is the foundation of a large part of the nation's lives, it was not until the middle of the 12th century that they began to live on its basins. Till then the middle and the lower Volga were inhabited by Asiatics.

Various Contacts

In the middle of the 12th century, the Russians, who were living far west of the Volga, were pushed eastward by the various European races, and discovering the great Volga River, settled there as their eternal home.

Although the Volga is called the largest river in European Russia, its lower stream flows far to the east near the boundary between Russia and Asia. Accordingly, the two shores of the river differ considerably climatically, the western side being European and the eastern side Asiatic.

In short the Volga may be called the meeting place of the East and the West. Thus, from its geographical standpoint, the Ukrainian region has always had closer relationship with the European races and hence was more exposed to their aggression, while Volga has had deeper relationship with the Asiatic races and were exposed to their aggression.

In the 13th century, the lower part of the Volga was conquered by the Tartars from the east and Astrakhan was founded there, while a separate Tartar kingdom was built in Kazan.

Kingdom of Moscow

For 250 years, the Russians continued to be ruled by the Mongols and the Tartars, until in the middle of the 15th century, the kingdom of Moscow founded by the Slavs gained power. In the 16th century, with its conquest of the Tartars, the Russians moved to the Volga basin, taking complete control of it.

In the 18th century the basin was settled by a mass of German colonizers whose descendents are there to this day. At present the Volga basin is inhabited by 15 different races, each preserving its specific racial trait. Aside from the Russians who comprise 82 per cent of the people there, 10 per cent are Orientals such as the Tartars and the Mongols, 5 per cent Finns, 1.5 per cent Ukrainians, and 1 per cent Germans.

After the Soviet Government was formed, an autonomous Tartar republic was formed, of which Kazan was made the capital, and on the lower Volga the Kalmuk Republic was formed, while on the opposite shore of Saratov, the German Labor Commune sprang up. The Germans of this last republic were all compelled to move into Central Asia or Siberia with the outbreak of the current war on the ground that they might have secret communications with their mother country.

"The Volga overflows with water. But can it ever hold as much water as the blood that was shed on her shore?" wrote a Russian historian. The storm of revolution against the tyrannical Czarist government and slavery never ceased on her shores.

A little south of Kazan where stretch vast plains on the shores of the Volga, a mountain range rises abruptly, adding novelty to the grand sights of the river.

This stretch of mountains was a perfect hiding place for the Volga serfs for four centuries in their continuous revolt against serfdom. Taking refuge in these mountains, the rebels attacked and plundered the boats that came sailing down the Volga, making that vicinity a devil's ground for the boatmen.

Russia's Robin Hood

It was in these mountains that Stephan Ragin, Russia's Robin Hood of the 17th century hid with his men. With his cry for the emancipation of slaves, all fugitive serfs came under him, and they not only conquered the lower stream of the Volga but even invaded Persia, founding a nation of their own that was greatly feared by the Czarist government.

However, in their attack upon the fortress of Simbirsk, the present Ulianovsk, they were badly crippled by the Czarist forces and lost their power.

The most romantic among the many legends told about Ragin is that of how he took captive a Persian princess during his Persian invasion and how, after bringing her into his ship he fell in love with her. However, realizing how the presence of the princess was weakening his men's morale, he threw her into the depths of the Volga despite his ardent love for her.

The scene of Russia's history is now shifted to the Volga, the mother river of Russia and the symbol of that nation. A nation other than the Mongols is now attacking it from the west. The Volga now faces a grave danger, holding in her leisurely currents the fate of Russia. (Masao Maruyama from Fujin Koron)

Two views of Moscow

NOTED MEN OF YORE DID NOT FEAR DEATH

No Nation Admires Sacrifice For A Sacred Cause More Than Japan

NOBLENESS HIGHLY PRIZED

In a learned essay entitled 'Uber die Todesverachtung der Japaner' (Japanese Scorn of Death), the late Dr. Erwin Baelz, then German professor at Tokyo Imperial University, discussed the Japanese way of making light of death, and ascribed it to the development of Bushido, which became established as the ethical code of the samurai under the administration of the first Kamakura Shogunate.

Although this is a plausible explanation, it can hardly be imagined that the national character of the Japanese was cultivated overnight at that particular period. It is perhaps safer to surmise that the natural features of Japan have served to form the national character of the Japanese people.

Yet it does not follow that any people would develop the same characteristics and make light of death merely if they were to inhabit Japan. For the Japanese have their own way of accomodating themselves to the peculiar topography of their country and facing the havoc wrought by the elements.

There is a straightforward quality about their readiness to die. When up against serious trouble they are fully prepared to risk their own lives; indeed, an impetuous desire to seek a final settlement of any serious issue at the sacrifice of their own lives appears to be a common characteristic of all Japanese.

The reason why Japanese, as compared with other peoples, pay scant regard to their lives is because they have things which are even dearer to them. They honor death in a sacred or useful cause more than anything else. Like other peoples, they do not like to die. They especially do not like to die a useless death; however, for a sacred death they appear to feel a stronger admiration than any other nation.

Literally accepting the Confucian saying "Call no man great before he is dead," the Japanese despise a man who dies a cowardly death. In a Japanese biography, emphasis is laid on the last speeches and actions of the person under review.

Famed Heroes

The most famed of all heroes in Japan, Masashige Kusunoki, who lived early in the 13th Century, owes his popularity not only to his lifelong unswerving loyalty to the Imperial Throne, but also to his heroic death at the Minatogawa River near Kobe.

Then there is the case of General Nogi. The shrine erected in his honor in Tokyo is more popular than that erected to his sea-going contemporary, Fleet Admiral Togo, because of the difference in the manner of death of the two heroes. Despite the official interdiction against self-immolation on the death of one's lord, General Nogi and his wife carried their admiration for the Emperor Meiji beyond their graves by committing suicide on the day the great Emperor died, and their heroic death will remain forever a source of inspiration to the Japanese nation.

Similarly the school teacher who loses his life while saving a pupil and the captain who goes down with his ship become national heroes. It is not mere death itself, but death suffered in the performance of one's duty that earns the unstinted admiration of the Japanese people. This is fundamentally different from the admiration expressed by people during the Tokugawa period for the romantic death of a pair of lovers in double suicide stories; it is the manifestation of a noble spirit that prizes honor more than death—the honor of doing one's bit for the cause of the state or of discharging one's duty creditably. (Entai Tomomatsu, Chief Priest of the Amminji Temple).

Autumn Evening's Loneliness

Saigyo

Strong blows the evening wind
and cool,
There where the marshlands
silent lie,
Where the lone snipe stands by
the pool,
Mirrored against a sullen sky.
Filled with compassion undefined,
Into my heart the silence
steals.
To the vague loneness of the
mind
The Autumn loneliness appeals!

Why?

It grieves me, on this Life to
contemplate,
This Life that seems but as a
summer cloud
In a vast sky—floats up, and
drifts away,
Knowing no whence nor whither!

ETIQUETTE OF DEATH TROUBLES JAPANESE

Everyone Is Drilled on Right Way of Meeting Death, No Matter When

IS BASIS OF DAILY LIFE

One of the most prominent traits of the Japanese is the lightness with which they view death, and coupled with this is another feature—their particularity about the manner of dying, or the "etiquette" of death.

Right up to the end of the Tokugawa period (1868) even the children of the samurai class are said to have been taught the proper way of committing suicide, harakiri for the boys and jigai (throat slitting) for the girls. And today when one calls on a bereaved family to offer condolences, the story one invariably hears is that the deceased died a happy death or died with a smile.

This may or may not be literally true, but none of the family would ever admit that the deceased suffered agonies on his death-bed. The dying man, moreover, no matter how great his suffering, is made to clasp his hands in veneration in the orthodox Buddhist fashion, and it is with his hands in this position that he will be buried.

Both when he is on his death bed and while his remains are lying in state, every man is invariably placed with his head toward the north and his face toward the west. Admittedly this may be the result of Buddhist training, but at the same time it is a demonstration of the importance attached by the Japanese people to the "etiquette" of death.

Prepared for Death

All Japanese are drilled in the correct way of dying and are thus prepared to meet death instead of being taken by surprise. They may go so far in the way of preparation as to express the desire to die on a certain day, like the famous poet-priest Saigyo, who wrote a poem expressing his desire to die under the plum blossoms at the full moon of the second month of the year, which happens to be the anniversary of the death of Buddha.

Some go even further and actually have a presentment as to when they are going to die. On October 3, 1709, Anzai, chief priest of the Honjoji Temple in Shikoku dreamed that he would die between 10 a.m. and noon on March 15 the following year, without suffering from any disease.

He considered this to be a revelation from Buddha, as he had been praying that he would die and attain Buddhahood, and told his parishioners about it. From about March 10 onwards the following year the townsfolk thronged the temple to offer prayers day and night for the priest.

The dream came true, and the priest died on the very day that he had predicted, in the presence of a coroner sent by the lord of the region. Some may scoff at such anecdotes, but nonetheless they deserve serious research from the point of view of psychological medicine, while at the very least, they illustrate the keen interest taken by the Japanese people in the "etiquette" of death.

Readiness for Emergency

An interesting anecdote is told about Susumu Kawatari, a patriot who was active before the Restoration of 1868. A relative of the patriot was told by the former to finish his breakfast by six every morning, because after that time anything might happen.

This is an interesting sidelight of the training of samurai in feudal times, with its emphasis on preparation for emergencies. And the greatest of emergencies is death. No people talk about their death so lightheartedly as the Japanese. The keynote of their daily life is based unconsciously on the self-evident axiom that man is mortal. All Japanese think of life in terms of death.

The transiency of all earthly things and the mortality of man are to them not so much a philosophy as the guiding principle of life. They are trained to believe that they are alive only because they have been spared death, and they prize life because they believe it has been granted them only on sufferance.

This is fundamentally different from the conception of the West. Westerners consider it but natural for the living not to die and are constantly longing for immortality. They are too much enthralled by life, which is only one side of the picture, and it is this one-sided absorption that leads to Western materialism, individualism and liberalism. (Entai Tomomatsu, Chief Priest of the Amminji Temple.)

The First Snow

In my black hair white threads
begin to stray,
Gleam in the winter sunlight.
Now I gaze
On the year's earliest snow with
vague dismay:
Soon shall I see the winter of
my days.

TALKS ON MISSION OF WARTIME BANK

President Ogura Says ¥400,000,000 Already Loaned; Majority to Munitions Industries

By way of officially announcing the inauguration of the Wartime Financing Bank in the presence of leading businessmen in Osaka, Masatsune Ogura, president of the bank, proceeded to Osaka on October 23, where, interviewed by a group of local reporters, he commented on the mission and the function of the bank in the following vein, reports Domei:

"The Wartime Finance Bank has been busily engaged in the performance of its business ever since its formation, loans to the extent of approximately ¥400,000,000 having been granted so far. Of this sum, the greater part has been loaned without security to those connected with the munitions industries.

"The bank has not yet extended financial assistance to shipbuilding enterprisers, but I have reason to believe a fair amount of loans will be extended these enterprisers through the Industrial Equipment Corporation. In connection with any shipbuilding program newly mapped out, the Wartime Financing Bank is prepared to offer all the funds required therefor according to the instructions of the Government, instead of contracting loans through the Industrial Bank of Japan.

"With due respect to the relations between the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Wartime Financing Bank will make it its business to offer financial assistance to those parties who are in need of funds, although some risk of non-recoveries may be entailed. This the Industrial Bank of Japan cannot very well accept from the viewpoint of its policy. I suspect no possibility of a friction of views between the Industrial Bank of Japan and the Wartime Financing Bank.

"In view of the need for a marked expansion of productive facilities in the industrial field, I personally wish to lower the present rate of interest of 4.5 per cent on loans extended by the Wartime Financing Bank at a later date, but this cannot be realized as soon as I wish, in view of the relations existing between this bank and financial circles. I feel that there will arise a number of problems as to the increase in the capital of and the increase in the issue limit of debentures for the Wartime Financing Bank.

"The bank is smoothly going ahead with the sale and purchase of securities so as to stabilize their prices. But I expect the bank will start activities afresh before long in connection with the endorsement and acceptance of liabilities, invitation and acceptance of various firms' debentures and stocks.

"I think it absolutely necessary to establish branch offices of the bank in Osaka and Nagoya so as to expedite the development of local industries and to conduct investigations in this connection."

GOV'T PLANS EXPANSION OF ALUMINUM INDUSTRY

Factories Will Be Constructed in Japan Proper, Chosen and Manchoukuo

An agreement having been reached among the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the Planning Board and the Light Metallic Industry Control Association, the competent authorities are expected to set about with the carrying out of the second five-year plan for the expansion of Japan's aluminum industry, says the Nippon Kogyo.

In view of the fact that the carrying out of the second five-year plan of Japan's aluminum industry has a great deal to do with its success in the War of Greater East Asia, aluminum factories must be constructed not only in Japan Proper but also in Chosen, Taiwan and Manchoukuo. Of the regions mentioned above, however, Chosen is regarded best for the industry in question on account of its abundant supply of electric power, labor, coal and various facilities of transportation available.

All Japanese companies concerned are now making preparations for their advance to Chosen to start in the new line of industry.

FOOD COMMITTEE FORMED

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry has decided to create a Foodstuffs Control Committee to take charge of various government foodstuffs control activities under the provisions of the newly enacted Foodstuffs Control Law. The new committee will replace the Rice Control Committee.

The new committee, with the Agriculture and Forestry Minister as chairman, will be composed of the Vice-Ministers of various Ministries as well as members of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives who are well versed in foodstuffs problems.

A Bit of Aesthetic Touch

Among the Japanese articles of export that are greatly welcomed abroad are glassware of all kinds, drinking glasses, fruit bowls and dishes, not to mention petridishes for bacteriological research, test tubes and the like, which are much prized in southern countries. A touch of color and design makes these glassware attractive and what they contain more appetizing.

UPSWING RESUMED ON EXCHANGE MART

Gains Registered by Major Half Of Listed Wares in All Three Sections Monday

With the profit-taking unloadings nearly completed, the Tokyo Stock Exchange staged an all-round recovery yesterday, and the major half of the listed wares in the long-term and short-term sections resumed their upward swing at a remarkable tempo.

In the long-term section, for instance, Daido Steel rallied ¥4.20 and its new ¥4.90 at one bound in response to the rumored increase of its capital by one and a half times. Following suit of these signal jumps, the rest of the wares scored impressive gains. Ishikawajima Shipbuilding bounced up ¥5.50 and its new ¥5.80, Niigata Iron Works ¥4.00 and its new ¥4.40, Japan Sand Iron ¥4.80, Komatsu Iron Works ¥3.30 and its new ¥3.20, Hakodate Shipbuilding ¥3.50 and its new ¥2.70, Teikoku Automobile ¥2.40 and its new ¥3.60, Ikegai Automobile ¥2.40, Japan Piston, Japan Precision Machine, and Hitachi Iron Works ¥3.00 each.

The short-term was likewise cheerful. The bourse issue recovered the ¥120.00 mark before it closed at ¥119.50, while Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial, Hitachi Iron Works and Kokura Iron Works registered gains of ¥2.20, ¥1.30 and ¥1.10 respectively.

A similar trend was seen in the spot market. Mitsubishi Trading and its new stepped up ¥2.00 each, Japan Airplane Industrial and its new, Tachikawa Airplane Manufacturing, and Diesel Industrial ¥1.50 each and Japan Synthetic Chemical Industrial ¥1.70. The rest of the key industrials simultaneously went forward within a range of ¥1.00 to ¥1.50.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery— Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	148.7	149.7	146.6
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....	....	90.3
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	77.8	78.9	78.7
Toa Hemp Ind. (50)	78.8	79.3	80.2
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	97.1	97.7	97.1
Showa Elec. Ind. (50)	....	74.4	75.3
Toa Tobacco (50)	102.9	102.6	102.4
Manchou Tobacco (35)	....	93.8	94.7
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	....	109.3	109.5
O. S. K. (50)	99.2	100.3	101.5
Toyo Steamship (50)	74.6	75.1	76.0
Nissan Steamship (50)	69.7	....	69.4
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	....	100.5	99.9
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec. Ind. (50)	100.0	101.5	100.4
M'bishi Elec. Mach (50)	....	143.9	143.0
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	69.9	70.5	69.4
Japan Beer (50)	....	....	116.1
Tropical Ind (42½)	43.7	....	43.5
Sumatra Dev. (37½)	50.0	....	48.1
Asahi Glass (50)	129.9	129.9	127.2

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	120.4	20.4	19.5	119.5
N. Y. K., old	110.2	10.2	109.3	109.9
Do, new	93.3	3.5	3.0	93.5
Kanebo Spinning	....	143.8	8.0	148.2
Do, new	93.4	3.5	3.0	93.2
Teikoku Rayon, n	82.0	2.0	1.6	81.6
Osaka Stock, new	64.3	4.5	3.6	64.1
Japan Steel Tube	71.2	1.7	1.0	71.4
Japan Oil	76.2	7.5	6.2	67.0
S. M. R.	74.2	4.2	3.9	73.9
Mitsubishi Heavy	91.7	3.3	1.7	93.3
Hokkaido Coal	75.0	5.3	4.9	75.3
Toyo Rayon, new	62.9	3.0	2.9	63.0
Hitachi Iron Works	84.5	5.2	4.5	85.2
Kokura Iron Works	53.5	4.4	3.5	54.4
Japan Beer, new	60.7	1.0	0.7	61.0
Nichiro Fishery	81.9	2.1	1.9	82.1
Japan Fishery, new	49.0	9.0	8.7	48.7
Japan Sugar, new	73.6	4.4	3.6	74.1
Ensuiko Sugar	66.1	6.9	6.1	66.9
Japan Mining	55.0	5.0	5.0	55.0
Manchou Ind.	58.0	8.0	7.8	57.8

RADIO EXPORT FIRM COMES INTO BEING

Inaugural Meet Held October 23—Will Supply South Regions With Wireless Sets

The inaugural general meeting of the Japan Radio Set Export Company was held October 23 at the Marunouchi Kaikan, here under the auspices of the Hayakawa Electric Machine Industry Company, the Japan Victor Company the Nanao Wireless Company, the Yamanaka Electric Machine Company, and the Matsushita Wireless Company which have been making preparations for the establishment of the radio set export company stated above, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

The company, as a member of the Foreign Trade Control Association, is expected to play an important role in various enterprises for the maintenance of peace and order, as well as for the promotion of the cultural life of the native people in the Southern Regions under Japan's military occupation.

The Japan Radio Set Export Company will conduct all business relative to the exportation of radio sets and their accessories made in Japan to all regions under Japan's occupation.

As a matter of course, Manchoukuo, the Kwantung leased territory, China, French Indo-China and Thailand are not included in the company's field of activities. The export of radio sets and other machines to these areas is entrusted to the Machine Export Promotion Company.

The Japan Radio Set Export Company is to be capitalized at ¥100,000 with shares of ¥50 each, to be equally divided among the five companies mentioned above. The company will work in close cooperation with the Foreign Trade Control Association, the Machine Export Promotion Company and the Radio Set Supply Control Company, the last of which is expected to come into being shortly.

Eitaro Yamanaka, president of the Yamanaka Electric Machine Company, and Kojiro Sakurai, president of the Japan Victor Company will be respectively appointed president and managing director of the new company.

WAGE-PEGGING PLAN OPPOSED IN BRITAIN

London Taking Various Measures to Check Alarming Speed In Rise of Living Cost

The serious difficulty with which Britain is confronted at present due to the rapid rise in wages and the prices of commodities is revealed by various Domei reports from Stockholm as follows:

The plan just announced by the London Government for wage-pegging to dodge the approaching inflation is giving rise to vehement opposition from the wage earning masses. Even Lord Bevin, Secretary of Labor, in his speech in the House of Commons on October 22, openly criticized the plan under contemplation among other members of the British Cabinet, reasoning that wage-pegging was not only illegal but also greatly detrimental to the desired increase in the productive power of the country. Meanwhile, Sir John Simon, Lord Chancellor, expressed on September 30 his opposition to the plan for wage-pegging, denouncing it as an imitation of the totalitarian system of economic administration, which, if enforced in England, was sure to create innumerable labor disputes.

According to the latest announcement of the London Government authorities, wages in England have risen by 31 or 32 per cent since the outbreak of the present great war. Total incomes, however, have increased by 47.5 per cent on an average due to overtime jobs.

Takes Various Measures

The London Government, in view of the rapid rise in the cost of living, which went up by 30 per cent soon after the outbreak of the present war and is rising higher ever since with alarming speed, is taking various measures as follows in order to check further rise of prices:

1. Establishment of a 100 per cent tax on wartime special profits.
2. Raising the income tax.
3. Enforcement of a rationing system for all kinds of daily necessities.
4. Disbursement of an annual subsidy of £100,000,000 for distribution among foodstuff producers in order to prevent big rises in the prices of provisions.
5. Enforcement of price control on all commodities other than those under the rationing system.
6. Establishment of official standards for house rent and railway fares.

Nevertheless, the situation is growing worse and darker week after week and a serious inflation now appears almost inevitable.

In view of the gloomy economic situation in the country, the London Government is resorting to more and more drastic measures to economize on the consumption of various commodities. Among other things, a strict restriction is placed on the consumption of paper, whose supply is rapidly diminishing since the outbreak of the present war. Every individual is requested to reduce the consumption of paper to one fifth that of pre-war days, while all daily papers are ordered to reduce their size from the 20 to 30 pages of pre war days to 4 to 6 pages. Every boy and girl in the country is ordered to pick up waste paper they may come across on the streets and to send them to paper renewing mills.

All British people are beginning to feel the pinch of the scarcity of daily commodities.

Issues Debentures

With the object of raising additional funds for the development of power resources in Taiwan, the Taiwan Power Company will issue debentures totaling ¥10,000,000 on November 20 at the interest rate of 4.3 per cent per annum, the Bank of Taiwan announced Monday. The foregoing debentures will be redeemable in 11 years.

Bill Clearings

October 26
(In ¥1.000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	214,583	132.487
Balance	24.136	22.075

MORE BIG BUSINESS PUSHERS

Many-Sided Man is Sobun Yamamuro, Chairman of Board of Directors, Mitsubishi Trust Co., Theorist as Well as Able Financier

The magazine Diamond now picks up Sobun Yamamuro, chairman of the board of directors of the Mitsubishi Trust Co. as a propelling force of the business world. Of him it comments in the following vein:

In financial circles, whose leaders are mostly gentlemen of mild disposition, as witness Teruo Akashi of the Dai-Ichi Bank, Junshiro Mandai of Mitsubishi and Rin Okabayashi of Sumitomo, Sobun Yamamuro cuts a conspicuous figure for his imperious spirit.

Ordinarily he should have been dislodged by the ruling stratum of the financial world where title and background speak volumes and where such a post as chairman of the board of directors of a trust company is a little outside the pivotal center. According to the conventional idea that those who take the command of "finance capital" must be those who occupy leading positions in the plutocratic banks, Mr. Yamamuro ought to have lost much of his influence over the financial world when he left his former post of managing director of the Mitsubishi Bank in 1936 and was set up as chairman of the board of directors of the Mitsubishi Trust Co. And yet, he still retains his power as a spokesman of the business world and is regarded as one of its propelling forces. This is probably because of his aggressive disposition rarely found among financiers.

Many-Sided

Few persons give an impression of strong-headedness at one time and of gentleness at another as he. When anything is not to his inclination, his brown face becomes flushed and, with shoulders perked up, he straightens himself, thus manifesting the strong will innate in him. His keen intelligence, which enabled him to graduate from the Imperial University in 1907 at the top of his class, coupled with his eloquence and strong will-power, does not fail to bear down opposition. As a theorist, he has a settled opinion of the world expressed in his publications such as "Japan's Money Market", "On Debentures" and "Facts about Anglo-American Foundations," with these powerful weapons at his disposal, he simply mops up his antagonists.

When in humor, however, he is full of charms, smiling with half closed eyes and speaking in an extremely attractive tone.

This complicated character of his makes him proficient in the art of savoir-vivre.

On graduation from the Imperial university in 1907 as just mentioned, he entered the banking department of the Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha, the predecessor of the present Mitsubishi Bank, and was sent to the United States for inspection and study of the financial conditions and banking affairs in that country. His friendship with Mr. Teruo Akashi of the Dai-Ichi Bank was contracted at that time. A few years later he returned home with a stock of up-to-date knowledge and information and was appointed assistant branch manager at Osaka and subsequently manager of the head office of the Mitsubishi Bank. About 1915, he was dispatched to London preparatory to the opening of the London branch and again to New York prior to the establishment of the New York branch, thereby rendering valuable services to the Company in the expansion of its business abroad.

Returns From London

It was soon after the Great Earthquake of 1923 that he assumed the post of manager of the Osaka Branch on his return from London. His position was a very weighty one, because at that time Osaka represented Japan's economic center on account of the destruction of Tokyo and Yokohama by earthquake and fire, but his activities were little short of herculean. It was due to his efforts at that time in various quarters that he won the epithet "Yamamuro of Mitsubishi." Not only in banking business, but in lectures and publications, he brought his deep knowledge and fine talents into full play.

About 1929 he returned to the head office, where he took over the control of the Mitsubishi Bank in the capacity of managing director. During the following eight years, while discharging his duties in the bank in a most creditable manner, he gradually expanded his circle of friends and acquaintances, thereby consolidating his position as a financier. In view of his extensive technical knowledge and rich experience as a banker, often he is selected to occupy public posts such as a member of a committee in the Finance Ministry, besides being connected with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. In the Mitsubishi interests, he holds the additional post of chairman of the board of directors of the Mitsubishi Real Estate Co. and is also connected in some capacity or another with various companies under their management. In our eyes, however, he is neither the Yamamuro of Mitsubishi nor of trust circles. He has already graduated from that stage. He must now take a flying jump and make himself a torch-bearer of national policy, because under the present emergency every one must participate in the carrying out of national policy as a man of public spirit.

Teachers of Juniors

Since youth, he has been much interested in guiding and bringing up his juniors. He often goes into heated discussions with young students on all matters of life including social, political and economic problems, in an effort to enlighten them. Not only in argument, but in a material way he does not grudge giving liberal aid to any promising young man.

The love existing between him and his younger brother, Lieutenant-General Sobu Yamamuro, a noted authority on field-guns, is almost proverbial. Though they differ in their callings they have shown the warmest sympathies for each other. Lieutenant-General Yamamuro distinguished himself in the landing operations on Shanghai when he showed himself a past-master at field-gunnery.

The Yamamuro brothers are thus doing their respective shares in the service of the State in ways each knows best.

MERGER IS PLANNED OF 2 LEADING BANKS

Government Working on Plan To Amalgamate Hypothec Bank With Industrial Bank

In view of the need for facilitating and replenishing funds for extending financial aid to the various parties engaged in industrial activities, the Government is now working on a plan to effect the amalgamation of the Hypothec Bank of Japan with the Industrial Bank of Japan, reports the Nikkan Kogyo.

It will be recalled that according to the revisions made in the Wartime Financing Bank Law and the Emergency Financing Adjustment Law as well as in the Bank of Japan Law, all of which were approved in the 79th session of the Imperial Diet, both the Hypothec Bank of Japan and the Agricultural and Industrial Bank came to a decision to extend financial assistance to those connected with the wartime industries.

Reflecting the present-day boom in the farming community, the Hypothec Bank has been but rarely approached by farmers of late for financial help, and there has been a gradual decrease in the volume of loans against immovables. Under these circumstances the bank decided to carry out its amalgamation with the Industrial Bank of Japan so as to make a powerful national-policy financing institution for the wartime industries, and it is felt certain that the considerable wealth of funds reserved by the Hypothec Bank will go a long way toward the substantial replenishment of funds required by the various parties engaged in the wartime industries.

The paper predicts that with the amalgamation of the Hypothec Bank and the Industrial Bank, the amalgamated body is expected to absorb the Agricultural and Industrial Bank.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term	119.50	+0.40
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	93.50	+0.80
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	93.20	+0.40
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

Investments

SHARES sold or bought on cash payment. Margin transactions on long or short term delivery.

NIZO OBA

(P.O. Box 67, Nihombashi). The Kataoka Shoten, Licensed Tokyo Stock Exchange Broker, Kabuto-cho 1-chome, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kayabacho (66) 1151-59, 3314, 3163, 0384.
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THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,0000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
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Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
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2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
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Marunouchi Agency
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J. KIYOSE, Agent
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(Formerly The First National Bank)
(ESTABLISHED 1873)
CAPITAL (Paid up) ¥57,500,000
RESERVE ¥89,500,000
A Complete Banking Service
Head Office: Tokyo
BRANCHES:
Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto and other principal cities at home; Seoul, Fusan in Korea, Dairen in Manchuria.
Correspondents:—All important places at home and abroad.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .... ¥ 107,200,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 72,200,000
RESERVE FUNDS 52,860,000
DEPOSITS (30/6/'42) 3,544,424,853
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Vice-President: KIYOHIDE OKANO
Managing Directors:
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TOKYO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1942

The Meaning of the Basic Plans for 1943-1944

Last week the Board of Information announced a list of 29 items of policy which the Cabinet had just approved for execution during the 1943-1944 fiscal year. These basic plans for action along 29 different lines by the Government next year have already been widely reported elsewhere and require no capitulation at this time. Suffice it to say that taken together these plans constitute a comprehensive program with a five-fold purpose. These five aspects of the program comprise: (1) measures relating to military affairs and similar matters connected with the conduct of the war, (2) measures relating to the enhancement of national defense through the strengthening of the wartime general mobilization and through the expansion of productive capacity, (3) measures relating to the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, (4) measures insuring the food supply, improving the health, and rendering secure the livelihood of the people under wartime conditions, and (5) measures designed to increase the population and to improve the quality of the existing population through the promotion of cultural and educational reforms.

Specifically among these 29 items are diverse matters ranging all the way from the promotion of aviation research to the stabilization of agricultural communities, and from subsidies for the coal mining industry to the increase of enrollment in the universities. But interesting as these various measures may be for the scope of their range and the thoroughness of their applicability, these are not the most significant features. The most significant points to be noted in regard to the entire program are not so much the actual contents of the program itself, important as these undoubtedly are; the really-most significant points are the spirit of the Government behind these measures and the determined and efficacious manner in which this spirit has been manifested.

These significant features of the Government's action this year can be appreciated best by comparing this action with that of the Government in previous years. In the past it has generally been customary for each ministry or government office to draw up its separate plans, compute its own estimates of the expenses, and to fight for its plans and estimates through the deliberations of the Finance Ministry and the Cabinet. The result was that the general budget would finally emerge pretty much as a patchwork embodying no unified plan but comprising a compromise of all the several departmental plans. Such a situation was not peculiar to the Japanese Government alone but was the standard procedure in practically all the governments of the world. In fact, such is still the procedure in the reactionary countries of the world that still cling to the so-called "democratic" parliamentary methods which accord such undue privilege to selfish capitalistic interests.

During the last few years, however, the Japanese Government has been moving rapidly away from such outmoded governmental methods. This year in particular, as the recent announcement proves, the Tojo Cabinet has broken all records with regard to the completeness and rationality of its plans and the efficiency and dispatch with which these plans have been made ready.

How completely the authorities have viewed their problem from the point of view of the whole nation and not from the point of view of any departmental or sectional interest can be easily discerned in the manner in which these 29 basic plans have been formulated. First, as early as July 17 the Cabinet approved a set of general principles which were to govern the formulation of the budget for 1943-1944. These general principles established a standard of priorities for items of governmental expenditure based on a rational order of national needs. Next the Planning Board, in collaboration with the various ministries, went into action to select and formulate various plans and policies in accordance with these general principles of priorities. The result was naturally a set of plans possessing a unity and integration unattainable under the old system of political back-scratching. In turn, the Cabinet devoted several sessions to a thorough examination of the recommendations of the Planning Board. How energetically the Cabinet tackled its task can be gathered from the fact that in its session of October 20 it deliberated without recess from 8 o'clock in the morning until 2:30 in the afternoon. The final result was the approval and announcement of the set of 29 basic plans falling into the five categories as already described. The next step is for the Finance Ministry to work out concrete measures for financing these plans and for the various Ministries to work out concrete measures for putting these plans into practical effect.

The effect of this unprecedented procedure has been to insure that within the limits of the funds which the Government has decided to expend during the 1943-1944 fiscal year, there will be the most logical and rational distribution possible among the governmental activities which are most urgent and necessary. There will be none of the expenditures dictated by political expediency as in the past. Moreover, the progress of the work so far indicates that the budget this year will be in final shape far in advance of the usual date. This means naturally a corresponding speeding up of the work of drafting the legislative bills based on the budget items which must be submitted to the Diet in its December session. It will thus in turn undoubtedly have the effect of facilitating the work of the Diet and increasing its efficiency.

These achievements of the Government in connection with the plans and budget for the 1943-1944 fiscal year constitute a notable milestone in the recent evolution of the Japanese Government. From the point of view of domestic politics, they mark a significant advance along the road toward a more efficient, unified, and planned functioning of the State. They are characteristics of a new type of State which is as far in advance of the now outmoded parliamentary governments as those parliamentary governments were in their time in advance of the personal autocracies which they supplanted. They prove that present-day Japan is at the forefront of the political progress of the world.

From the point of view of international politics, these achievements contribute one more proof to the fact that Japan cannot be beaten in the present war. A nation which is efficient and unified internally is stronger militarily than one which is inchoate and unwieldy no matter how large. A nation which is rapidly progressing on the road of political evolution is stronger militarily than one which blindly clings to the old order. As between a dynamic nation like Japan and an artificial collection of incompatible elements like the British Empire or a fortuitous concourse of decadent spirits like America, there can be no question as to which will prevail in the end.

A Year Ago Today

October 27, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

President Roosevelt in a nation-wide radio address on the occasion of Navy Day, tonight told the American people that "shooting has started in the Atlantic and the United States has swept its decks clear for action to meet Chancellor Adolf Hitler's alleged challenge to world domination. "Our navy is ready for action, and indeed, units of it in the Atlantic patrol are in action," the Chief Executive said, adding that the sinking of the United States destroyer Kearny is not just a navy ship, she belongs to every man, woman and child in the United States.

* * *

Mr. Fisher, German minister to Nanking paid a courtesy call on Wang I-tang, Chairman of the Political Affairs Commission of North China this morning.

* * *

Senator Tom Connally, Texas Democrat and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, opening a Senate debate on the revision of the Neutrality Act, today asserted that the proposed revision is "a defense measure, not a war measure." He then added, "It is our solemn duty to amend the Neutrality Act so that our ships may protect themselves against attack and once again sail anywhere on the seas."

* * *

The construction of powerful air bases suitable for long distance bombing has been carried out jointly by Britain and America in Hunan, Kiangsi and Kwangtung provinces, a special Canton dispatch revealed today. Pointing out that those provinces have an extremely important strategic value as bases of operation against Japan, the same report attaches serious views to the construction of air bases there.

* * *

Despite adverse weather conditions, German troops are pushing forward their attacks on the eastern front. In the Donetz Basin, Italian troops were said to have counter-attacked in order to frustrate Soviet attempts to delay the German advance, inflicting severe losses on Soviet troops and capturing several hundred prisoners. British aircraft last night raided northwestern Germany, causing civilian casualties especially in Hamburg and Bremen.

RECENT ECONOMIC CONDITION IN NEW ZEALAND SURVEYED

Financial Situation of Country Just Before Outbreak Of World War II Was Very Grave

By KIICHI GUNJI
(From the Koron)

Part I

New Zealand, together with a part of the Samoa Islands, which was acquired as result of the first World War, is approximately one and a quarter times larger than the area covered by England and Scotland. The 13,415 square miles corresponds to about the size of Honshu and Kyushu in Japan.

Situated in the South Pacific, New Zealand is 1,200 miles east of Australia, 6,000 miles west of South America, and 1,600 miles north of the Antarctic continent. Her capital, Wellington, which is located on the southern side of the North Island, is a small metropolis of only 160,000 people.

The first white man to set foot on New Zealand was the Hollander, Albert Tasman, in 1642, but 300 years before that, the islands already had been discovered by the Polenesians. These Polenesians were a hardy, seafaring race, venturing out for miles in their simple dugouts, and with only the crudest maps to guide them, they have been known to go great distances and return safely to their homes. They are the ancestors of the present native population in New Zealand, known as the Maori race.

These Maoris numbered over a hundred thousand at one time, it is said, but due to the clashes with the British in opposition to their rule, and battles between themselves, their population decreased drastically. Today, under more favorable conditions, they have increased to about 70,000.

The Maoris who resisted the influx of the White race, at the same time, taking only the best parts of the occidental civilization, did not become overwhelmed by the culture that the white men brought with them. As a race, they ate the meat of their enemies, and the young people tatooed their faces, but they have since abandoned these primitive customs. They send their own delegates to the New Zealand Parliament, and attend the churches built by the white men. After a long period of opposition to the British influx, which resulted in numerous instances of attacks on the Red Coats a treaty was signed, whereby, New Zealand came under the rule of the British Queen. However, the Maoris are still clinging to their independent spirit, and even today, there are Maori chieftains ruling over their tribes.

Fate Is Ironic

In the early part of the 18th century, France and England vied with each other by sending missionaries in an attempt to gain control over New Zealand. Finally, in 1839, the Maoris yielded to the British pressure, and in 1839, the whole of New Zealand was brought under the Union Jack. It is one of those ironic turns of fate that if the French fleet had arrived in New Zealand three days earlier, that country would today, with New Caledonia and the other Pacific Islands, be a part of the French Empire.

As a member of the British Empire, New Zealand was in 1840 made a part of the state of New South Wales in Australia, and in 1847 became a separate colony. In 1901, when the question arose of including New Zealand in the Australian Commonwealth, the people of New Zealand objected, saying that their land was not a penal colony, and they did not wish to become a part of a country populated by descendants of criminals. Therefore, in 1907, together with Australia, South Africa and Canada, New Zealand became an independent unit in the British Empire, with a British Governor-General and a responsible Cabinet.

Today, the administration of the land is in the hands of Parliament, similar to that in England, headed by the Governor General and 13 Cabinet Members. There are two houses, the Upper and Lower Houses in the Parliament. The Upper House has 39 members with terms of 7 years, while the Lower House has 80 seats, of which 4 are filled by delegates of the Marois, who are elected for 3 years. The political party holding the majority in the Lower House forms the Cabinet, and since 1935 the Labor Party has been in power. Both men and women have voting privileges.

New Zealand is composed of the North and South Islands, but geologically speaking, these two islands have never been a part of the Australian continent. The Tasman Sea which separates New Zealand from Australia has a depth of 15,000 feet, distance between the two countries being 1,200 miles. Geologists offer the theory that the two islands may have been a part of the range of mountains which bordered the western shores of the Pacific Ocean at one time, but it cannot definitely be said how the two islands came to be. Another problem is the fact that in many respects the two islands have many dissimilarities. For instance, the North Island is a volcanic isle, with many active volcanoes and hot springs and is similar to the Yellowstone National Park in the United States. However, the South Island, only 90 miles away is altogether different, with long glaciers winding around the mountain summits. We in Japan are inclined to think that New Zealand is in the tropical zone, but that is not so. The country is as close to the tropics as is Italy. The climate is also similar to that of Italy. In these respects there were many points which made this country desirable to the Europeans as a colony, especially to the British and French.

All types of fruits grow abundantly on these islands, such as peaches, apricots, apples and grapes as well as oranges, while on the mountain slopes are carried on the famous livestock industry. Flax is found growing wild in the mountain ranges, with especially fine quality flax being found in the Auckland area of the North Island.

Land of Mountains

New Zealand is a land of mountains and hills, with the North Island being the more hilly country as compared to the mountainous ranges of the South Island, which has been compared often to the Alps of Switzerland.

The country is situated so that it receives the westerly winds, which brings with it much rain from the Tasman Sea. Therefore on the western side of the two islands, there is much rainfall, with comparatively little on the eastern side. This has resulted in the development of the dairy and cattle industry on the western side and the sheep industry on the drier eastern sections. There is not as much extreme changes in climate, as in Japan, with cool summer and warm winter. Summer in Wellington reminds one of Maytime in Japan, and although there is occasional frost, there is no snowfall there. Europeans in New Zealand say that the climate there is more temperate than that of England, with the summer similar to the coolness of England and the winter like that of Italy. The average temperature in Auckland compares favorably with that of Rome, (58 degrees), Wellington with Milan, (55 degrees) and Duniden in the South Island with London (51 degrees).

In a recent year the highest temperature in Wellington was 83.6 degrees on the hottest day, and 31 degrees in mid-winter, while the rainfall usually averages from 16 inches in the east to 79-113 inches on the western side on the North Island.

The chief industry of New Zealand is that of livestock, with its related industries. With the well-regulated temperate climate, favorable to that industry, warm winter and cool summer, plenty of sun and rainfall, the conditions are ideal for the raising of cattle, and the only drawback is the lack of labor.

Although livestock is the most flourishing occupation, there are no large ranches as are found in Australia, with most of them having about 1,500 heads of cattle on an area covering less than 2,000 acres. The industry is carried on mostly in the Canterbury Plains of the South Island and in the central hills and to the east in the North Island. However, recently the dairy industry has become more fully developed, with resulting growth in the butter and cheese manufacture. The North Island has today about 83 per cent of the cattle of the whole country.

Aside from the dairy industry, one cannot say that agriculture has developed very much in New Zealand. A little wheat is grown, but due to the strong winds and the limited space available, the cultivation of the land has been greatly restricted.

The sheep industry in New Zealand, with its 32,000,000 heads, ranks seventh in the world and the wool industry ranks fourth. As exporters of wool, however, New Zealand ranks second. Thus although ranking seventh on the number of sheep raised, the fact that the country is second in the amount of wool exported illustrates well the undeveloped state of the industrial and manufacturing facilities.

Cattle is raised for beef and milk, and in 1937 its number amounted to some 4,400,000 heads, but recently, while the creameries have developed, the world market for beef was too far distant to be profitable, so that the emphasis has shifted more and more to the creameries.

The industry which cannot be overlooked is that of refrigeration of beef. In 1937, 51,000 heads of cattle were slaughtered, totaling 2,800,000 hundred weight, of which 710,000 hundred weight were exported.

But more than beef butter and cheese obtained from the cattle are much more important, occupying a prominent place in the list of export commodities, and due to this fact, the industry has been greatly aided and encouraged by the government.

Therefore, one comes to the conclusion that the agriculture of New Zealand consists mainly in the maintenance of the cattle and sheep industries.

READERS IN COUNCIL

MacArthur, a Coward

To the Editor:

Time and again I have read some article or some news clippings heartily commending the bravery of General Douglas MacArthur, but frankly, it grates against my gall to hear the Americans ever lauding their "great and distinguished" General Douglas MacArthur, that man who burns with an inner fire of "courage and devotion to his native land." How any one man could have so completely hoodwinked the entire Anglo-American peoples, how he could have so crowned himself with an ethereal halo of self-righteousness remains one of the inexplicable mysteries of life.

He is a man given to making promises. More than once he has loyally sworn to save and to protect those who were under his command and his charge. And more than once he has been called upon to keep that promise. Why is it, then, that he has failed so often to keep faith with the people whose only fault was to trust in him? Is it because there are too many things upon his mind—planning for a sure, "strategic retreat" in the dead of night, suppressing galling war news from the gullible public, keeping Washington pested on his efficiency and his bravery? Is he so busy, then, that he has no time to remember the promise he has given his people?

Trying to Shift Responsibility?

To the Australians he said, "I shall keep a soldier's faith. I have every confidence in the ultimate success of our joint cause, but success in modern war requires something more than courage and willingness to die. It requires careful preparation. This demands furnishing sufficient troops and sufficient materials to meet the known strength of a potential enemy. No general can make something out of nothing. My success in the future will depend primarily upon resources which the respective governments place at my disposal." Was this said in earnest, or was it just a loop-hole by which he hoped to escape future difficulties?

It takes a capable man to divest a government of a substantial sum of money and yet keep that country innocently unaware of the fact. MacArthur accomplished this with great finesse. Receiving an allotment for the construction of some 300 mosquito boats which were to be used in Philippine's defense program, he somehow managed to pocket the most.

"The war was more or less anticipated long before the outbreak of hostilities," were the bitter words of the American Lieutenant Commander Ford Hammond Callahan, "and General Douglas MacArthur had made 'wonderful paper plans' for the construction of 300 mosquito boats, which were to be used against enemy transports, while 'suicide squads' were to sink powerful Japanese battleships. This widely publicized plan fired the imagination of the Filipino people but their disappointment was much greater than their short-lived joy when the war started. When the time came to use these boats it was discovered that there were fewer than fifty of them instead of 300, in existence."

Despised by Filipines

He is heartily despised by the soldiers whom he deserted in the Philippines. They see through his thin veneer and see the man beneath. Even they have no use for a deserter, and it is this contempt which calls forth the words, "How we despise and loathe this fellow Douglas MacArthur who happens to be our superior. Although something can be said for Wainwright, MacArthur can only be called a dirty beast."

Driven from his haven in the Philippines, he has turned to Australia, and Australia has accepted him. It is the greatest mistake she could have made. To the cheering thousands who greeted him along the streets of Melbourne, he promised, "I shall keep a soldier's faith." And the same crowd is today learning the meaning of the words "soldier's faith."

They have learned that it means the brushing aside of their own armies to give the stage to the one-man act of MacArthur. They have learned that it means the censorship of all vital war news, that even the names of the dead are kept from anxious loved ones. They are finding that they are no longer the master in their own country, that they are gradually being submitted to the one-man domination of a man who in their hour of need might desert them.

There is a ceaseless murmur of discontent welling like some deep, muffled undertones, ready at any moment to burst into a roar of protest, of dissatisfaction, of anger. They are learning fast and it is proving bitter gall. John Curtin, Prime Minister of Australia, is finding that the gravest error he has made in his life is to entrust the fate of his people in the hands of General Douglas MacArthur. He now stands in fear of being written in history as the "misguided shepherd who hired a wolf to look after his sheep."

The Australians are finding out fast enough, and it is my earnest wish that America, too, will open her eyes and see for the first time that which her heroes are made of.

KEN KAWADA

October 21.

NEW MORAL FORCE PROPELLING CONSTRUCTION OF GREATER ASIA

Proper Understanding of Racial Problem Is Requisite In Establishing Co-Prosperity Sphere

By AKIYOSHI TAJIRI
Written for the Japan Times Advertiser

VII

(Continued From Friday)

Modern free capitalistic States have developed on the twin basis of nationalism and industrialism. Nationalism has operated internally as the force to delimit the border, to determine the form of government, to set up customs duties and to recognize religious faiths, while industrialism, acting externally, has manifested itself as the competitor in production and the monopoly of international trade. When this industrialism of one State comes into conflict with the nationalism of other States, the nationalism of the former emerges as the conqueror of the latter by force. Thus, nationalism of other States is left to the mercy of the force of one State. And in the end, antagonism and conquest are bound to come.

Under these circumstances, unless preparations are made to settle the racial problem in accordance with the new idea, the world will perforce remain, under the obsession of the nationalism of the Anglo-American type and the foundations will never be laid for the establishment of permanent peace. It must be fully and perfectly understood that the emancipation of East Asia means, above all, the emancipation of East Asia from the Anglo-American yoke and the emancipation of racial life.

Races essentially have cultural traits and histories of their own, and they form their own histories, while maintaining correlative relations with other races geographically, and laterally in many cases with regard to racial, climatic, linguistic, religious, political economic and other matters. That is to say, the life of races grows and thrives on cultural goods with common geography. Accordingly, the fact that races do not exist in isolation but that they always grow and develop on cultural goods commonly and consanguineously held bestows a natural proclivity of expansion or a cosmopolitan character on all races. In spite of all this, the reason why races are wont to assert their independence is because they have the culture and histories of their own.

Such being the case, the racial problem must be grasped as one falling within the ken of the philosophy of life and the philosophy of history. And from the point of view of the study of politics, it must be taken up, in correlative relations, racial, climatic, linguistic, religious, customs and livelihood, as the problem of the new development of racial life and history.

Therefore, the efforts now being made in East Asia by the various races, thriving on cultural goods which they have in common geographically and laterally for building a new and great organization for the promotion of common existence and prosperity are by no means attributable to any selfish or unilateral view or will on the part of any particular race. On the contrary, these efforts must be interpreted as representing a necessary process of growth in the life and history of these races. In other words, the formation of the Co Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia is imperatively required for the development of the life of all races of Greater East Asia. Indeed, only as the component elements of this Sphere can they aim to attain the development of their life. To put it in still another way, the sound development of their life can be sought, not in the direction of racial isolation, but in that of racial cooperation.

Must Ensure New Life

The measures to be adopted at present and in the future for the promotion of the life of the various nations and races in Greater East Asia and for the maintenance of their national independence must be the measures which ensure for them a new life and development through cooperation born of mutual trust among the various nations and races. They are not the measures which are implied in the nationalism and industrialism in the liberal capitalistic States which have brought ruin on nations and races by fostering antagonisms under the false pretention of freedom and equality. To express it more concretely, the measures to be adopted by component nations and races within the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia must not be such aiming arbitrarily and exclusively at self-preservation at the sacrifice of other nations and races. That is to say, they should not be of the nature of mutual exclusionism that is conceived with selfish designs with a view to have a world of antagonistic States. Fundamentally, they must aim at cooperation for the promotion of the interests of the Co-Prosperity Sphere as a whole. They must also be the measures which are calculated to help forward the common and simultaneous development of the Sphere as a whole and its individual units as well. These measures are particularly important in the case of independent States and are only feasible where there is independence. They do not impair or encroach on independence at all.

I have so far stated important points concerning which all nations and races within the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia should have a thorough understanding. Unfortunately, however, most of them have become so paralyzed by the racial consciousness and nationalism of the Anglo-American type for scores of years or even for centuries that some are even in danger of losing the capacity of judging things fairly and correctly. It is easy to imagine that Britain and America will continue their desperate efforts to maintain the old ideas and the old order and to prevent the collapse of their camp by indulging, on the one hand, in their usual propaganda of denouncing the above-mentioned new idea as a mask invented by Japan to hide her wilful and ambitious designs, and by singing the praises of racial democracy, on the other. In order to defeat these Anglo American maneuverings, it is necessary for all races in Greater East Asia to understand the racial problem correctly and to have an unshakable faith and trust in Japan. Trust is all-important in the work of constructing Greater East Asia and without it the work cannot be completed.

The baneful effects of the Anglo-American ideological plottings are particularly serious in the countries where the culture that is peculiar to Greater East Asia is well-developed, because of the fact that in such countries Anglo-American ideas are furtively encroaching on and supplanting the ideas characteristic of Greater East Asia. The theoretical controversies concerning the new and old ideas of the State and the new and old concepts of the racial problem will, therefore, be carried on, in the first instance, within the countries concerned. China, as she is today, can give an excellent example. Here, again, we may mention that one decisive factor in the settlement of these controversies is the sense of trust in Japan and Japan's power of moral practice.

(To Be Continued)

In the Periodicals

Gendai, Vol. 23, No. 11, November, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Dai Nippon Yubenkai Kodan-sha, Tokyo. Price 80 sen. Leading articles: Principle of Reform of Politics, Manchoukuo's Education and Japan, Establishment of Farm Villages, Discussions on Thought of Today, "Nature" in Modern Literature, Technic and Management, and Highlights of a Round-Table Conference of Japanese Farm Villages.

Kaizo, Vol. 24, No. 11, November, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kaizo-sha, Tokyo. Price 90 sen. Leading articles: Character of National Movement, Fundamental Problem of Strengthening Productive Capacity, Recollection of Culture, 70th Anniversary of Conscription System, Suggestion of Offensive and Defensive Battle in Stalingrad, Aerial Foodstuffs, Study on America's Counter-Offensive Power, National Determination for a Long-Term War, and Way of Japan's Fine Art.

Sozo, Vol. 12, No. 12, November, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Sozo-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Leading articles: Theory of Construction of New East Asia, Australia in Distress, 10-Year History of Manchoukuo's Economy, Continental Policy of Modern Japan, Direction of Reorganization of China's Economy, Present Phase of Foreign Trade in Shanghai, Stalingrad's Offensive and Defensive Battle and German-Soviet Winter Camp, Essence of Soviet's Resistance Power, New Development of Fighting Front in West Asia, Tale of India's Independence Movement, President Roosevelt and His Staff Members, and History of Philippines' Independence Movement.

Toyo Keizai Shimpo, a weekly, No. 2,044 dated October 24, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Toyo Keizai Shimpo-sha, Tokyo. Price 35 sen. Leading articles: Principle of Increased Production of Coal, Purpose of Air Defense and Productive Capacity, Aeronautical Machine Companies, and Taiwan's Electric Power Advances.